Chapter 19

STOCK CONTROL

SECTION 19A-- DEMAND LEVELS.

19.1. Chapter Summary.

19.1.1. Stock Control personnel are responsible for maintaining the maximum number of items necessary to support base missions. This chapter explains the policies and procedures that Stock Control personnel must use to manage, monitor, and process base assets.

19.1.2. Maintaining Base Stock Levels. Base stock levels fluctuate due to many factors, such as a change in mission support requirements or a buildup of excess assets. To monitor these fluctuations, demand levels for stock items are reviewed and updated quarterly during file status, as described in **section 19A**. **Section 19B** describes the programs and procedures to manage adjusted stock levels with type level flags A, B, C, D, or E. (Type level flags G and H are discussed in **section 19D**.) **Section 19C** outlines procedures to process ISSL/Wholesale Contractor Initial Spares List (WCISL). **Section 19D** describes the programs and procedures to adjust demand data when mission support requirements fluctuate. **Section 19E** describes how the computer processes centrally computed levels for ERRCD XD items. **Section 19F** outlines how to determine whether excess items can be redistributed and how to report and process such items.

19.1.3. Other Responsibilities. After demand levels for stock items have been adjusted or updated, Stock Control personnel must still manage and process the stock items. **Section 19G** describes how to maintain asset control on items in transit. **Section 19H** describes the system for reporting the status of base assets. **Section 19I** describes how the computer processes the asset status/transaction, excess report request (DIC DZE).

19.2. Overview.
Many of the procedures in this section are completed by the computer, although not without manual assistance. This section contains the policies and procedures required to help the computer assign, calculate, and update demand levels for base assets; or, when a particular calculation must be made manually, simply follow the procedures outlined for that calculation. Calculating accurate demand levels is necessary to keep the maximum number of items necessary to support base missions in stock.

19.3. Demand Levels for Repair Cycle Items.

19.3.1. Assigning Demand Levels. Repair cycle levels are designed for individual base repair capabilities. These levels are designed according to how the policies and procedures in **chapter 24** are applied (used). The following criteria dictate how demand levels are assigned to ERRCD XF3 and XD2 items:

19.3.1.1. Records with ERRCD XF3. Demand levels are assigned to these items according to their unit price and percent of base repair, as follows:

19.3.1.1.1. For records with a unit price equal to or less than $750, and a base repair of 50 percent or less, the computer uses the formulas in **attachment 19A-2** to calculate the EOQ. The demand level for these records consists of the sum of these quantities: the EOQ, computed values of the repair cycle quantity, O&ST quantity, NRTS/condemned quantity, safety level quantity, and a 0.9 half adjust factor. The reorder point on these items consists of the sum of

these quantities: the repair cycle quantity, O&ST quantity, NRTS/condemned quantity, safety level quantity, and a 0.9 half adjust factor. (For examples of computations, see **attachment 19A-2**.)

19.3.1.1.2. For records with a unit price greater than $750 or a base repair greater than 50 percent, an EOQ is not used. The computer calculates the demand level by adding together these quantities: the repair cycle quantity, O&ST quantity, NRTS/condemned quantity, safety level quantity, and a 0.5 half adjust factor. The reorder point on these items will be as follows: Repair cycle quantity + O&ST quantity + NRTS/condemned quantity + safety level quantity + 0.5 half adjust factor. (For examples of computations, see **attachment 19A-2**.)

19.3.1.2. Records with ERRCD XD. Demand levels are assigned to these items according to their unit price and percent of base repair, as follows:

19.3.1.2.1. For records with a unit price of $750 or less, and a base repair of 50 percent or less, the computer calculates the demand level by adding together these quantities: the repair cycle quantity, O&ST quantity, NRTS/condemned quantity, safety level quantity, and a 0.9 half adjust factor. (For examples of computations, see **attachment 19A-2**.)

19.3.1.2.2. For records with a unit price greater than $750 or a base repair greater than 50 percent, the computer calculates the demand level by adding together these quantities: the repair cycle quantity, O&ST quantity, NRTS/condemned quantity, safety level quantity, and a 0.5 half adjust factor. (For examples of computations, see **attachment 19A-2**.)

19.3.2. Updating Demand Levels. A demand level is computed and updated quarterly by the computer when the number of demands is two or more, and the DDFR is equal to or greater than 0.0054. XD and XF3 demand levels are updated as follows:

19.3.2.1. XD demand levels.

19.3.2.1.1. A demand level of zero is assigned by the computer to XD repair cycle items when the DDFR is less than 0.0054, and the DOLD is greater than 180 days.

19.3.2.1.2. A demand level of one is assigned by the computer to XD items if the DOLD is less than 180 days, the DDFR is less than 0.0054, and the item previously qualified for a level.

19.3.2.2. XF3 demand levels. These demand levels are established initially by the computer according to the same procedures used to establish XD demand levels. At this point, XF3 demand levels are calculated by the computer using different procedures than for XD demand levels. The XF3 demand level used to requisition items uses NRTS, condemned and repaired units, and repair and NRTS/condemnation time. The computed quantity for reporting excess is based on the computed RO, or on a two-year requirement, whichever value is greater. This two-year requirement is calculated by the computer from the EOQ consumption and demand data variance detail record. This detail record lists all demands in the CMLTV-RECURRING-DEMAND field. This field is updated quarterly by the computer with the Q04, Repair Cycle Data List (according to the procedures outlined in chapter 5, **attachment 5D-4**).

19.4. Demand Levels for Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) Items and Equipment Management Code (EMC) 1 Retail Outlet Items.

19.4.1. Factors Used to Compute Demand Levels. Demand levels for EOQ items and EMC 1 retail outlet items are based on an economic order policy that balances the cost to order with the

cost to hold. Different factors are used to compute the demand levels for local purchase and centrally managed items, as follows:

19.4.1.1. Local purchase items. The computer uses the following factors to compute demand levels for local purchase items:

19.4.1.1.1. Cost to order--$19.94.

19.4.1.1.2. Cost to hold--15 percent.

19.4.1.2. Centrally managed items. The computer uses the following factors to compute demand levels for centrally managed items:

19.4.1.2.1. Cost to order--$5.20.

19.4.1.2.2. Cost to hold--15 percent.

19.4.2. Establishing Initial Demand Level for EOQ Items. Before an item can have a demand level established, it must meet certain selection criteria. Two methods are used by the requirements computation programs to determine when a demand level will be established. They are:

19.4.2.1. Automatic. A demand level will be established if any of the following conditions are met:

19.4.2.1.1. When the item record MIC is a 1 and the total number of demands is greater than 1. If the item is in an ISG, the highest assigned MIC in the group is used, and the cumulative recurring demands for all items in the group are used.

19.4.2.1.2. When the total number of demands for the item or ISG is greater than 11.

19.4.2.1.3. When the item is on a bench stock detail, and the authorization is based on consumption (MRA/MAQ flag is blank).

19.4.2.1.4. When an item has a mission change gain detail (216 record) loaded, the requirements computation program will use the daily demand rate and the daily demand frequency rate from the detail and attempt to compute a demand level. The total number of demands on the item record is not used when this determination is made. Although the program automatically attempts to compute a demand level, the cost comparison explained below is also performed for items with mission change gain details. A demand level may or may not be established.

19.4.2.1.5. When the total number of demands for the item or the ISG is at least one, and all the following are true:

19.4.2.1.5.1. Initial MICAP request (1st position of UJC equals 1, J, or /);

19.4.2.1.5.2. Budget code equals eight (8) or nine (9);

19.4.2.1.5.3. ERRCD equals XB/XF (all XF regardless of unit cost and PBR);

19.4.2.1.5.4. Demand level equal to zero (0).

19.4.2.1.6. When the total number of demands for the item or the ISG is at least one and all the following is true:

19.4.2.1.6.1. Initial AWP request (UJC equals AR);

19.4.2.1.6.2. Budget code equal to eight (8);

19.4.2.1.6.3. Demand level equal to zero (0).

NOTE:

1. The following is a brief explanation of how the logic was implemented to accommodate the initial MICAP and AWP demand levels:

a. MICAP request (budget code = 8 or 9, ERRCD = XB): During backorder processing, the item is assigned a stockage priority code (SPC) zero (0). This identifies to the releveling program that a demand level needs to be computed. After the demand is established the SPC is changed from zero (0) to one (1).

b. MICAP request (budget code 8 or 9, ERRCD = XF): During backorder processing, the item is assigned a mission impact code (MIC) equal to zero (0). This identifies to the releveling program that a demand level needs to be computed. Before the releveling program can establish the demand level, there has to be at least one demand recorded (the demand (for XF) is not recorded until the TIN is processed). There may be instances when the releveling program does not compute a demand level of at least one (all the required elements of the demand level formula does not equal one). In this case, the releveling program will round up to one, and demand level is established. Finally, the MIC is changed from zero (0) to one (1).

c. For MICAP and AWP request: If an RBL exists with an authorized quantity equal to zero (0), then no demand level is established.

19.4.2.2. Cost Comparison. Normally, the cost of the item and past demand history will be the determining factors. When an item does not meet the automatic criteria for setting a demand level, the item record is processed through the EOQ range model program (NGV709) when the number of demands is 2 or more. This range model program compares fixed cost factors with data from the item record and other support records to determine if it would be more economical to stock the item now, before the next demand, or wait until after the next demand. If the cost to stock is less than the cost to not stock, a demand level is established; otherwise, the demand level remains at zero. The cost to stock and the cost to not stock is only computed and used when the demand level is zero, and it is shown on a requirements computation inquiry for reference.

19.4.3. Computing Demand Levels. Demand levels for local purchase items and centrally managed items are calculated by the computer. The computer calculates the demand levels by first determining and then adding together the following quantities: EOQ, O&ST quantity, SLQ, and a 0.999 rounding factor. When the EOQ is calculated, the cost of ordering and holding unit price and the daily demand rate are considered. (For the EOQ demand level formula and an example of a computed EOQ demand level, see **attachment 19A-2**.)

19.4.4. Computing the EOQ. Before the EOQ can be computed, the number of stockage objective days must be determined and the demand levels must be reviewed by the requirements program, as follows:

19.4.4.1. Determining the number of stockage objective days. The number of stockage objective days must be 365 days or it will be determined by the MAJCOM, as follows:

19.4.4.1.1. 365 days is the standard number of stockage objective days used to compute the EOQ. If the computed EOQ is greater than one year's requirement, the EOQ is reduced by the

computer to one year's requirement (daily demand rate x 365). If the computed EOQ is less than 30 days requirement, it is increased to 30 days requirement (daily demand rate x 30).

19.4.4.1.2. The MAJCOM sometimes determines the number of standard objective days used to compute the EOQ. Under this condition, the number of stockage objective days must be loaded by Stock Control on the applicable routing identifier records (see the FCL3 input, **attachment 19A-5**).

19.4.4.1.3. DLA managed items (Source of supply equals S9(x); Acquisition Advice Code equals 'J' or 'Z'; ERRCD equals XB or XF (XF with unit price less than $750.00 and percent of base repair less than .50 percent), the EOQ cannot exceed DDR x 90. The following logic is used to derive the EOQ:

19.4.4.1.3.1. The computed EOQ is compared to DDR x 90. If the computed EOQ is greater than DDR x 90, then DDR x 90 is the EOQ.

19.4.4.1.3.2. When the computed EOQ is less than or equal to DDR x 90, but equal to or greater than DDR x 30, the computed EOQ is the EOQ.

19.4.4.1.3.3. When the computed EOQ is less than DDR x 30, then DDR x 30 is the EOQ.

19.4.4.2. Reviewing demand levels. When demand levels are reviewed by the requirements program, both the MAJCOM directed standard objective days and the stockage 365 days are compared. The computer then uses the smaller of the two numbers to compute the EOQ.

19.4.4.3. Adjusting Demand Levels. Demand levels are adjusted by the computer either quarterly, or when item totals are below the reorder point, and the amount of change in the demand level equals or exceeds the square root of the existing level. The following table shows the amount of change required before a demand level is adjusted:

Table 19.1. Adjusted Demand Levels.

DEMAND LEVEL	SQUARE ROOT	ACCEPTABLE CHANGE
1	1.0	0-2
2	1.4	0-4
3	1.7	1-5
4	2.0	2-6
9	3.0	6-12
16	4.0	12-20
25	5.0	20-30
10,000	100.0	9900-10100

19.5. Demand Levels for Nonexpendable Items. The demand level for nonexpendable items is zero, except for NF1 retail outlet items. When operating or replacement stock is authorized, adjusted levels are established as outlined in **section 19B**.

19.6. Demand Levels for Items with Mission Change Adjusted Levels.

19.6.1. Adjusting the DDR. Demand levels for items with mission change special levels are calculated by the computer using the standard repair cycle or EOQ leveling technique, whichever method is applicable. However, the daily demand rate is adjusted up or down as determined by the type level code: code G indicates an increase, and code H a decrease. The computed level influenced by the mission change adjusted level(s) is stored on the item record. For complete mission change procedures, see **section 19D**. Type level codes G and H influence how the DDR is adjusted, as follows:

19.6.1.1. If the mission change level contains a mission change PBR (stored in tenths) in the duplicate detail flag field, the mission change PBR is used to compute levels under these conditions: 1) if data are available from less than one quarter's repair cycle, or 2) if a PBR override is not loaded on the mission change detail.

19.6.1.2. If the mission change level contains a PBR override (stored in tenths) in the project code field, the override PBR is used to compute levels regardless of the 1) data on the repair cycle record, or 2) mission change PBR stored on the mission change adjusted level.

19.6.2. Computing the DDR. Three daily demand rate elements are computed by the releveling program and then stored on the Requirements Group Data Record and Requirements Group Data Extension Record. (For an example of how to calculate the daily demand rate, see **attachment 19A-20**.) These DDR elements are calculated as follows:

19.6.2.1. Net DDR. The net DDR for all mission change details for an item or group of items is determined according to its effective dates, as follows:

19.6.2.1.1. If the detail effective date is equal to or less than the current date, the net DDR is stored in the net balance of effective mission change details of the extension record. When the current date is less than the support date, the remaining days must equal 365 days.

19.6.2.1.2. Regardless of the detail effective date, the net DDR is stored in the net balance of all mission change details field of the extension record. When the current date is less than the support date, the remaining days must equal 365 days.

19.6.2.2. Standard DDR. The standard DDR is calculated by the computer from recorded demand data. Next, the computer adds to the standard DDR the mission change DDR. The sum of these two DDRs is then stored on the group record. This sum is the DDR used to calculate levels.

19.6.3. Deleting Mission Change Levels. These levels are deleted by the computer when the mission support date is equal to or greater than 365 days.

19.7. Demand Levels for Adjunct Records.

19.7.1. Releveling Adjunct Records. Adjunct records are releveled by the computer as follows:

19.7.1.1. Local unit of issue (-1). The -1 and the basic item records are releveled separately. Data from these two records are not combined in a single record because it is impractical to program a conversion table to handle all situations. If a demand level is computed on the -1 or basic record, the computer produces a 350 management notice instead of a requisition. The required quantity must be adjusted to confirm the required unit of issue for requisitioning; next, an offline requisition must be processed as outlined in chapter 9, **section 9A**.

19.7.1.2. Recapped tires (-2). Demand data on the -2 item record are combined with data on the basic record and with every item in the ISG. A single demand level is calculated by the computer and stored on the master item.

19.7.1.3. Overflow adjunct record, type account code K other than nuclear ordinance commodity management (-9). Balances on the type stock record account code K -9 record are converted by the computer so that they are consistent with the unit of issue on the basic record. Applicable data are combined from the -9 record by the computer, which then calculates a single demand level. This demand level is stored on the basic record.

EXCEPTION: If the quantity consists of too many characters to be stored in the field, the computer enters 999,999 on the basic record; the remainder of the quantity is converted by the computer and then stored on the -9 record.

19.7.2. Records Not Releveled. Neither the overflow adjunct record, type account code B or K NOCM (-9), nor its basic record is releveled by the computer because of limitations in the EOQ formula and the requirement group data record. If an attempt is made to relevel these records, a 468 reject notice is produced by the computer. The required quantity must be adjusted according to the standard unit of issue; next, offline requisitions must be processed as outlined in chapter 9, **section 9A**.

19.8. Vehicle Tire Management.

19.8.1. Tire Management. At base-level tire management is an important task that requires cooperation and frequent communications between base supply and the vehicle maintenance shop. Since the vehicle fleet is constantly changing and some vehicles are more important than others, it is essential that a semiannual review of the range (which NSNs) and depth (how many) of vehicle tires be conducted. This review should consider demand levels, historical consumption, and DIFM repair cycle time to ensure adequate levels and the optimal source of supply are used. Although not mandatory, it is highly recommended that a supply point, with minimum and/or maximum stock levels be established in order to support the vehicle fleet.

19.8.2. Special Levels. In some cases, special levels (AF Form 1996) may be required to ensure the levels are adequate to meet mission requirements and reduce unnecessary back-orders, that is, do not rely solely on the SBSS to compute your tire levels--in some cases you may have too many or not have enough.

19.8.3. COPARS. Vehicle maintenance is currently authorized to use COPARS for vehicle tire support only to satisfy emergency (VDP) conditions. The tire must first be ordered through base supply, and the issue request must result in a Kill notice - notification that the tire is not in stock. Vehicle maintenance can then backorder the tire VDP through base supply or may exercise their option to order the tire from COPARS, provided this option is within the terms of the local COPARS contract.

19.8.4. Procedures. When tires are ordered from COPARS, DIFM control is not established, supply demand data is not updated, and procedures for recapping tires cannot be followed without creating funding problems. Use the following procedures when tire requirements are satisfied by COPARS purchase:

19.8.4.1. DIFM Detail. Since DIFM details are not established for tires purchased via COPARS, vehicle maintenance, in conjunction with supply, must process a turn-in for the tire(s)

with a TEX of H and a credit code of N. This transaction will bypass the DIFM detail edit since there is not a DIFM detail, prevent the release due-outs, and prevent granting credit for the tire.

19.8.4.2. Process. Immediately following the turn-in of the tire, process an issue to vehicle maintenance with a TEX code of D and retrieve the output issue document for vehicle maintenance signature. The issue with a TEX of D will prevent charging the customer for the tire, establish DIFM details, and record supply demand data.

19.8.4.3. Procedures. The Chief of Supply, in conjunction with Chief of Transportation, will locally establish a processing point and procedures for turn-in and issue of COPARS purchased tires. A few facts and management hints about vehicle tires are as follows:

19.8.4.3.1. DIFM tires tie up the SBSS requisition objective for stock replenishment. If an item is in the repair cycle, a replacement will not be ordered until the DIFM is turned in.

SOLUTION: Streamline the repair cycle time and turn in the DIFM tires ASAP. This action will allow your stock replenishment requisitions to be generated, if necessary.

19.8.4.3.2. If a supply point is established, accurate inventories and prompt processing of issue and turn-in of paperwork is essential for good inventory control.

19.8.4.3.3. Daily review of the D04, D18, and D23 management listings are also critical to good management of the base vehicle tire program.

19.9. Special Instructions for Demand Levels.

19.9.1. Demand levels are normally recomputed quarterly during file status. Other circumstances for recomputing EOQ demand levels are listed above.

19.9.2. Computing Demand Levels. Transaction histories (TTPC 4G) are written by the computer each time an item is reviewed by the computer for a demand level change. Demand levels are calculated by the computer for an item or group of items as follows:

19.9.2.1. Single item with an alpha/numeric system designator. When a single item to be reviewed contains an alpha/numeric system designator, the computer calculates a demand level only for that item.

19.9.2.2. ISG. When an ISG to be reviewed contains one or more alpha/numeric system designators, the computer calculates a demand level for each alpha/numeric system designator. To calculate these demand levels, the computer follows these procedures:

19.9.2.2.1. Uses the demand data only from item records that have the same system designator. For example, if the item record contains system designator A1, only those items in the ISG that contain system designator A1 are used to compute the demand level.

19.9.2.2.2. Requires a master item for each ISG.

19.9.2.2.3. Stores the demand level on the master item, since all items coded M (master) or I (interchangeable) are fully interchangeable.

EXCEPTION: Zero demand levels are stored on the interchangeable item.

19.9.2.2.4. Requisitions the master item to satisfy requirements of a demand level.

19.9.2.2.5. Uses the highest standard deviation (C-factor) loaded in the ISG to calculate the

demand level. **NOTE:** This method is used to calculate demand levels only for M- and I-type items; substitute items are considered bachelor items (not in an ISG) for demand data.

19.9.2.3. Items identified as under base closure procedures. When the computer calculates a demand level for an item identified as under base closure procedures, the computed level does not affect the RO, which is computed as zero. (Items identified as under base closure have the 101-BASE-CLOSURE flag set to a 1 or Y.) The computer will produce requisitions only for due-out and adjusted level requirements (see chapter 9, **section 9B** and **section 9F**).

19.9.2.4. XB3 items with a SPC 5. For these items, the computer will check the 101-DATE-SPC-ASSIGNED on the item record to determine how long the record has had SPC-5 status. If the record has had SPC-5 status longer than 730 days (two years), with a MIC of 1 or 2, or if the MIC is 3,4, or blank with the 101-DATE-SPC-ASSIGNED greater than 365, the computer will zero the following: the demand level, cumulative recurring demands, number of demands, and cumulative recurring demands squared. Also, the computer will blank the DOFD on the item record.

19.9.3. 468 Reject Notice. When a demand level cannot be calculated for an item or a group of items, a 468 reject notice is produced by the computer. One line of this reject notice contains an I047-I099 or I139 management notice. The error condition and corrective action are outlined in chapter 7, **attachment 7E-1**, Reject/Management Notices for Normal Inline Transactions--I001 Through I999.

19.10. Recording Demand Data.

19.10.1. Definition of Demand Data. Past demand data and consumption levels that are accumulated and stored in the demand data fields of an item record can be used to calculate current demand levels. Demand data consist of the following: DOFD, DOLD, number of demands, cumulative recurring demands, and date of last releveling.

19.10.2. Updating Demand Data Fields. Demand data are not affected by turn-ins of repair cycle items that bypass DIFM details, or by transfers to or from supply point, WRM, MSK, or MRSP details. Demand data for an item are updated by various methods; the type of item (EOQ/equipment or repair cycle) determines which method is used. Demand fields are updated by the computer during inline processing as follows:

19.10.2.1. DOFD. The current date is stored in this field when the first demand is placed on the item. This field is adjusted and blanked as follows:

19.10.2.1.1. This field is adjusted periodically by processing the Q04 and S01 programs. Repair cycle items are adjusted quarterly, and EOQ and equipment items are adjusted semiannually. (For Q04 and S01 program processing, see chapter 5, **attachment 5D-4** and **attachment 5E-1**.)

19.10.2.1.2. This field is blanked on EOQ item records and XD repair cycle records as follows:

19.10.2.1.2.1. On EOQ item records the DOFD field is blanked when the 101-DATE-SPC-5-ASG is greater than 730 days (two years) from the current Julian date.

19.10.2.1.2.2. On XD repair cycle records the DOFD field is blanked when the DOLD/DOLA is greater than 365 days from the current date.

EXCEPTION: The DOFD field is not blanked when the ERRCD is equal to XF3.

19.10.2.2. DOLD/DOLA. The current date is stored in this field each time the cumulative recurring demands are increased.

19.10.2.3. Number of demands (current period). (Criteria for updating the number of demands are listed in **attachment 19A-9**.) The number of demands for an item is increased or decreased as follows:

19.10.2.3.1. The number of demands for an item is increased only on the first action (DOC or TIN) that affects a DIFM detail. After the number of demands has been updated, a flag (P) is stored in the REPAIR-RETURN-FLG field of the DIFM detail. This flag prevents the number of demands from being updated more than once on a multiple DIFM request.

19.10.2.3.2. The number of demands for an item, once established, is decreased only if the cumulative recurring demands are reduced to zero (when this occurs, the current number of demands, first past 6 months and second past 6 months, are zeroed).

19.10.2.3.3. For demand data update criteria, see Demand Data Update Logic (**attachment 19A-9**).

19.10.2.4. Cumulative recurring demands. For demand data update criteria, see Demand Data Update Logic (**attachment 19A-9**).

19.10.2.5. Date of last releveling. The date of last releveling is updated when the following conditions have been met:

19.10.2.5.1. File status is completed on an item record.

19.10.2.5.2. Asset totals are below the reorder point.

19.10.2.5.3. A -2 stock number is processed.

19.10.2.5.4. The SARSD is greater than 730 days old.

19.10.2.5.5. A kit stock number is processed.

19.10.2.5.6. The item record has a freeze code of B.

19.10.3. Adjusting Demand Data. Demand data must be adjusted periodically. Repair cycle items are adjusted quarterly, while EOQ and equipment items are adjusted semiannually. Demand data are adjusted by computer as well as manually, as follows:

19.10.3.1. Programs Q04 and S01. Demand data are normally adjusted by processing the Q04 and S01 programs. (For the methods used to adjust demand data, see chapter 5, **attachment 5D-4** and **attachment 5E-1**.)

19.10.3.2. Manually. Sometimes demand data must be established or adjusted manually by Stock Control. Under this condition, use an FCL input (see **attachment 19A-3**) to complete the task.

19.10.4. Contents of the EOQ Record. The EOQ consumption and demand data variance detail record for XF3 items and for other than XF3 items must contain the following information:

19.10.4.1. XF3 items. The EOQ consumption and demand data variance detail record for XF3 items must contain the DOFD, cumulative demand quantity, and Julian date. The Julian date indicates when demands have not been recorded for 180 days and is later zeroed on the detail

record by the computer when an XF3 item experiences a demand.

19.10.4.2. Other than XF3 items. For other than XF3 items, the computer calculates the variance portion of the safety level quantity, using the following information from the EOQ consumption and demand data variance detail: DOFD, cumulative recurring demands, number of demands, cumulative demand quantity, and cumulative demand quantity squared. This detail record must also contain the date an SPC 5 is assigned to the item record. This date is later blanked by the computer when the item experiences a demand and the SPC is upgraded.

19.11. Identifying Potential Problem Items.

19.11.1. Computer Review of Potential Problem Items. Good supply support requires the continuous screening and review of items necessary for base missions such as training personnel and flying aircraft. Item screening and review are done mostly by the computer, as follows:

19.11.1.1. Identifying potential problem items. The problem item flag is set during requirements computation when all of the following conditions are met:

19.11.1.1.1. The item is EOQ with an SPC of 1, 2, or 3, or has an ERRCD XFx or XDx.

19.11.1.1.2. On-hand serviceable balance is less than the computed safety level quantity.

19.11.1.1.3. The EDD of stock replenishment status minus the current date x the DDR minus the serviceable balance is greater than 0. If there are multiple stock replenishment status details, the best EDD is used.

> **EXAMPLE:**
>
> 0148   stock replenishment EDD
>
> - 0120   current date
>
> = 28
>
> x.0025   DDR
>
> = .07
>
> - 0   serviceable balance
>
> 0   <- result must be
>
>   greater than 0

19.11.1.2. The problem item flag is also set when the stock replenishment due-in is older than 10 days with no status detail and the on-hand serviceable balance is less than the computed safety level quantity.

NOTE:

When a stock number is flagged as a problem item, the 101-PROBLEM-ITEM will be set to a 1.

19.11.1.3. If the conditions listed are not met and the item is already flagged, the flag is blanked.

19.11.2. Problem Items in an ISG. The base master item will be the only item flagged when any of the items in the group (M and I relationships) are determined to be a potential problem.

19.11.3. Management Review of problem Items. Stock Control will establish a problem item

analysis program to review item records identified with the problem item flag. Bases will use the R29, Problem Item List, or a locally developed computer program to select flagged records. They will then take necessary corrective actions to solve the problem. Guidance for Supply personnel to review problem items is outlined below. These actions are in addition to the requirements listed in chapter 17, **section 17A**.

19.11.3.1. If potential problem items are stocked, determine the following:

19.11.3.1.1. Are the items to be replenished on order?

19.11.3.1.2. How does the amount of stock on hand affect the mission of your base?

19.11.3.1.3. Are there old due-ins with a shipped status which should have been received?

19.11.3.1.4. Are DIFM items moving through the repair cycle based on the assigned MPC?

19.11.3.1.5. Are AWP bit and piece requirements on order?

19.11.3.1.6. Are HQ AFMC critical and base-intensive items going through the repair cycle as quickly as possible?

19.11.3.2. If potential problem items are not stocked and have a MICAP condition (cause code A-D), take the following actions:

19.11.3.2.1. Verify that enough research has been conducted to make sure that the requirement has not been submitted on a part number, or on an unlinked interchangeable or substitute stock number for which items are on hand.

19.11.3.2.2. Review cause code B, EOQ items, together with the responsible materiel control and maintenance specialist, to determine whether 1) future demands can be anticipated; and 2) establishment of bench stock levels is appropriate.

19.11.3.2.3. Review cause code C to determine the external decision to restrict stocking the item at base level. Submit requests to increase the stock level to AFMC/IM/SM as necessary. If necessary, question item manager about the possibility of stocking the item again.

19.11.3.2.4. Review cause code D to determine the validity of the decision to stop stocking the item.

19.12. Standard Deviations Used to Compute Safety Levels.

19.12.1. Computing the Basic Safety Level. Safety levels help prevent Supply from running out of stocked items. Such depletions in stock may be caused by variations in demand during O&ST, also referred to as lead time. The basic safety level computation is C times the estimated standard deviation of the distribution of demands during lead time where C equals the number of standard deviations permitted for the safety level.

19.12.2. Computing Percentage of Inventory Cycles Without Depleted Stock. The table below lists percentages of inventory cycles that are not expected to experience stock depletions for a given standard deviation:

Table 19.2. Computing Percentage.

STANDARD DEVIATION	PERCENTAGE OF INVENTORY

(C-FACTOR)	CYCLES
1	84
2	97
3	99

19.12.3. Keeping Total Support Costs Down. The total support costs increase as the number of standard deviations increase. The number of standard deviations (C-factor) is therefore limited to one.

19.12.4. Requesting Exceptions to Assign C-Factors.

19.12.4.1. Authority to assign C-factors greater than one is provided by the AFSPWG. Requests for exceptions should be submitted through the MAJCOM/LGS to HQ USAF/ILSP for review and consideration by the AFSPWG.

19.12.4.2. European and Pacific bases are authorized to assign a C-factor of two (2) to the following categories of items.

19.12.4.2.1. EOQ items applicable to weapon system bench stock items.

19.12.4.2.2. EOQ items assigned SPC 1 or 2.

19.12.4.2.3. Items authorized in WRM/MRSP or on supply points.

19.12.4.2.4. Items for which MCD is being collected.

19.12.4.2.5. Any other items which satisfy direct or indirect weapon system or support equipment supply requirements.

19.12.5. Calculating the Standard Deviation for an ISG. The standard deviation for an ISG is the highest C-factor loaded to the M-(master) or I-(interchangeable) type items. For example, if the master item has a C-factor of 1 and an interchangeable has a C-factor of 2, the 2 is used to calculate requisitions.

19.12.6. Calculating the Standard Deviation for an EOQ (XB3) Item. A standard deviation of 1 is used to determine whether an EOQ item should be stocked. The safety level will be adjusted after the standard deviations of 2 and 3 are computed.

19.12.7. There is capability within the SBSS to assign a C-factor of zero (O). Extreme caution should be exercised when assigning this C-factor, as all safety levels will be bypassed when ordering. Contact your MAJCOM prior to assigning any C-factor of zero. See the QO1, chapter 5, **attachment 5D-1**, for assignment.

19.13. Order and Shipping Time (O&ST).

19.13.1. Computing Stock Levels. Use the O&ST on the routing identifier record for the computation of stock levels if the item record contains no exception order and ship time (pipeline). If the item record contains an REX 2 (JB2), 9 (JB9), W (JZC), or X (JZM), take the O&ST from the routing identifier record. If the item record has a 101-TYPE PROCUREMENT-CODE of 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, or blank, then take the O&ST from the appropriate JBx RID record. The JBx routing identifier records are as follows:

Table 19.3. JBx Routing Identifier Records.

CODE	RID	DESCRIPTION
1	JB1	Purchase Order
3	JB3	Delivery Order
4	JB4	Blanket Purchase Agreement
5	JB5	Contract
6	JB6	Automatic Purchase
Blank	JBB	

19.13.2. Identifying Priority Groups. The requirement program uses the following priority groups:

19.13.2.1. Priority group 2 O&ST if the item's shelf life code is unequal to zero, or 101-TYPE-SRAN unequal to 'K', or first two positions of 101-RID unequal to 'JB', or 101-CONTROLLED-ITEM-CODE equals 'I', 'N', or 'P', or 102-LEVEL-OF-MAINTENANCE equals 'A' through 'D'.

19.13.2.2. Airlift investment priority group 4 O&ST if the item is coded for airlift service and ERRCD is equal to XD (x).

19.13.2.3. Priority group 3 O&ST for all other items.

19.13.3. As part of an Air Force wide initiative to reduce inventory pipeline time and inventory cost, the Air Force Logistics Management Agency developed an algorithm which was incorporated as part of the O&ST logic used in program NGV710 (Releveling). This algorithm determines if the economic benefit of moving an item using premium or routine transportation on selected requisitions. The algorithm is listed below:

Figure 19.1. Algorithm.

$$\frac{Unit\,Price(SLQ_{slow} - SLQ_{fast})}{([(365*DDR)/EOQ]*[PremTran\$ - RoutTans\$]) - [(.15*Unit\,Price)*(SLQ_{slow} - SLQ_{fast})]}$$

In total, this algorithm is used to determine the expected years of economic benefit that will be derived if an item is moved fast or slow, and allows the retail supply system to establish criteria for determining the optimal use of transportation and inventory dollars. This formula is further explained in **attachment 19A-2**, Formula and Examples (Computing One-Time Inventory Savings and Annual Cost).

19.13.3.1. After the decision is made to use premium transportation, then a required delivery date (RDD) of 777 and a project code of 780 will be assigned to the requisition (A0x) by program control. Conversely, if the decision is to use routine transportation, then **NO** assignment of 777 and 780 is applied to the requisitions. At this point, if an RDD and or project is to be assigned, it will be based on the requisition modifier assigned to that NSN.

19.13.4. Storing Data on the Routing Identifier Record. Bases operating under the SBSS must follow the O&ST procedures outlined in **volume 1, part 1, chapter 24**. These procedures require bases to compute average O&ST by routing identifier code. (For detailed information about the Routing Identifier Listing (Q05/NGV871), see chapter 5, **attachment 5D-5**.) Data are stored on the routing identifier record by the computer, as follows:

19.13.4.1. Routing identifier record load. The UMMIPS standard O&ST are stored on the routing identifier record by the load program as the base O&ST standards. For detailed instructions about routing identifier record load, see chapter 27, **section 27S**.

19.13.4.2. Effects of receipt processing on O&ST. Standard as well as alternative O&ST update procedures are outlined below:

19.13.4.2.1. The O&ST accumulated by the receipt program (NGV626) is determined by the required delivery date (RDD) and priority located on the due-in document number. To determine which priority group to update on the routing identifier record (007), the groups are as follows:

19.13.4.2.1.1. Group 1: Priority designator 1-8 with RDD of 999, Nxx, Exx.

19.13.4.2.1.2. Group 2: Priority designator 1-8 with RDD of 555, 777, and priority designator 1-15 with RDD of 444.

19.13.4.2.1.3. Group 3: Priority designator 1-15 with a blank RDD.

19.13.4.2.2. Standard O&ST update procedures are outlined in Selection Criteria for Updating Routing Identifier Record (**attachment 19A-16**). Included in these procedures are the criteria used by the receipt programs to update O&ST fields on the routing identifier records.

19.13.4.2.3. For receipts where the first position of the RID equals, G or J, the receipt program uses 175 percent of the UMMIPS standard to determine which receipts will be used to compute the new O&ST standard. Program NGV871 computes the new standard. (See **attachment 19A-16** for receipt update criteria.) When a routing identifier record is updated due to the processing of a receipt, a PTC is produced if the routing identifier record contains a PTC flag. (See **attachment 19A-18** for PTC format.)

19.13.4.2.4. The O&ST update procedures for Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and Air Force managed items are different from other sources of supply, with some similarities. During receipt processing, the priority groups are updated with the same logic however, for DLA and Air Force managed items (except airlift investment) the receipt program uses truncation points (instead of 175 percent of the UMMIPS standard) to determine the O&ST that will be used to compute the new O&ST standard. Program NGV871 computes this new standard. (See **attachment 19A-16** for DLA and AF wholesale sources of supply update criteria.)

19.13.4.2.4.1. Truncation points are the maximum O&ST days for DLA depots (S9x) and AF Wholesale sources of supply (Fxx) (except Airlift Investment items). When the O&ST for the receipt processed exceeds the truncation point, the O&ST will not be included in the computation for the new standard. The truncation point also reflects the off the shelf issue effectiveness rate for DLA. This truncation point is assigned to each DLA and AF wholesale sources of supply routing identifier codes, by priority group. The geographical location code (0-4, located on the 001 record) is also a factor in determining the value of the truncation point.

19.13.4.2.5. Other O&ST update procedures, which can be used under various circumstances, are as follows:

19.13.4.2.5.1. Receipts for type account code E items do not update the routing identifier records.

19.13.4.2.5.2. If the item record requisition exception code is 9, W, or X, and the due-in detail RIC equals S9C, then the routing identifier record updated will be JB9, JZC, or JZM, respectively.

19.13.4.2.5.3. Also, the average O&ST is computed using 200 percent of the UMMIPS standard budget code 1 HQ AFMC (Fxx RIC) items with acquisition advice code (AAC) of A, B, C, D, or blank.

19.13.4.3. O&ST computation and update. Bases must run the Routing Identifier Listing (QO5/NGV871) quarterly and annually, as follows:

19.13.4.3.1. Using the quarterly update option, bases must run the Routing Identifier Listing (QO5/NGV871) at the end of March, June, September, and December. (For September's run, see below.) The average O&ST is calculated by the computer for each priority group, except airlift investment, as follows: divide the total O&ST days for that specific priority group by the total number of receipts that were equal to, or less than, 175% of the UMMIPS standard for that geographical area. For DLA and AF wholesale depots, divide the total O&ST days for that specific priority group by the total number of receipts that were equal to, or less than, the truncation points for that geographical area. For each priority group and source of supply, the program updates the O&ST standard with the new average O&ST days.

EXCEPTION: The program does not make an update under these conditions: 1) if there are fewer than 100 receipts, or 2) if the bypass update flag is ON for the priority group and source of supply.

19.13.4.3.2. Using the annual update option, bases must run the Routing Identifier Listing (QO5/NGV871) at the end of September. This option must be run after the quarterly update option for September is completed. When this option is processed, only current data (up to one year) stored on the routing identifier record are retained; data older than one year are deleted. The current data are then used to compute O&ST standards and for management analysis of other information stored on the record.

19.13.4.4. Exception processing. Bases normally do not use the exception O&ST override on the item record. The Stock Control Officer will review and approve the use of any exception order and ship time assigned to individual item records. If the item to be assigned exception time is a Supply Management Activity Group (SMAG) item, the SMAG Manager must also review and approve the action to make sure the SMAG operating program is not impacted. This override option allows bases to control individual line items under the following conditions: 1) the source of supply advises that an extended O&ST is required to procure an item, and 2) the source of supply does not normally stock the item.

NOTE:

DO NOT use the override option to compensate for times when Supply may be temporarily out of stock of some items.

19.13.4.4.1. Assigning exception O&ST time to the routing identifier record. When assigned to the routing identifier, the exception order and ship time is automatically applied to each item record assigned that routing identifier. To obtain approval for this override, bases will forward the request to their MAJCOM for approval/disapproval. If the request is approved Stock Control must use an FCL3 input to load exception O&ST to the applicable routing identifier record and priority group O&ST standard. Stock Control must load and maintain these data as follows:

19.13.4.4.2. Loading the approved exception O&ST to the routing identifier record. Stock Control must enter the data in positions 12-13, 14-16, 18-19, or 21-22; also, an X must be entered in the bypass update flag field (position 23, 24, 25, or 26) on the FCL3 input. (For the FCL3 input format, see **attachment 19A-5**.)

19.13.4.4.3. To maintain and update the O&ST exception data, the following actions must be taken:

19.13.4.4.3.1. The computer prints the exception flag on the Routing Identifier Listing following the O&ST standard.

19.13.4.4.3.2. Stock control personnel must keep the approval documents as long as the exception times are loaded. They must review the March, June, September, and December Routing Identifier Listing to make sure any exception times loaded are still valid.

19.13.4.4.3.3. The computer does not make a quarterly update of the O&ST standard, using base data, when an exception flag is present on the routing identifier record.

19.13.4.4.3.4. The computer updates the O&ST standard for airlift investment items (AIR INV 3) for routing identifier codes FGZ, FHZ, and FLZ. To update the O&ST, the computer uses data provided by AFMC from intransit information provided to the D035C system. Bases must immediately process the 7H7 received quarterly from AFMC. The computer also calculates a file status quarter code, which is based on the dates in positions 4-8 of the 7H7 and in the table below:

Table 19.4. Date and Code.

DATE	CODE
(X)(X)001 - (X)(X)091	A
(X)(X)092 - (X)(X)182	B
(X)(X)183 - (X)(X)273	C
(X)(X)274 - (X)(X)366	D

NOTE:

After calculating the file status quarter code, the computer stores the quarter code in the airlift investment bypass update flag field on the routing identifier record.

19.13.4.4.3.5. The computer does not update the O&ST quarterly, using base data, when a file status quarter code is entered in the routing identifier record bypass update flag field. The quarter code is printed on the Routing Identifier Listing following the O&ST standard. (For the

7H7 update format, see **attachment 19A-19**.)

19.14. Repair Cycle Time (RCT).

19.14.1. Average Repair Cycle Time. The average number of repair cycle days and the demand levels are calculated for an item, as follows:

19.14.1.1. Calculating average repair cycle days. The actual repair cycle days are stored on the repair cycle record by the turn-in programs. The average repair cycle days will be calculated by the computer during requirements computation. To calculate this number, the computer uses data from all quarters of the repair cycle record. The number of days used as the repair cycle time will be based on the maintenance priority code as follows:

19.14.1.1.1. When the maintenance priority code is 4 or 7 (non-critical item) and the average repair cycle days are greater than 10, the computer uses 10 days. When the average repair cycle days are less than 10, the computer uses the actual days.

19.14.1.1.2. When the maintenance priority code is 3, C, L, or T (critical item) and the average repair cycle days are less than 4, the computer uses 4 days. Otherwise, the actual average repair cycle days are used.

19.14.1.2. Computing demand levels. If the number of units is less than 4, the calculated average RCT is used by the computer to compute demand levels for repair cycle items. When the computed RCT exceeds 6 days for ERRCD XD1 items, the computer uses this same number (6 days) to calculate demand levels for these items. When the computed RCT exceeds 9 days for all other items, the computer uses 9 days to calculate demand levels.

NOTE:

If the number of units is equal to or greater than 4, the computer uses the calculated RCT (not the 6-or 9-day standard), to compute demand levels.

19.14.2. Exception Repair Cycle Time. Under normal conditions, the exception repair cycle days field on the repair cycle record is blank because the average number of repair cycle days is calculated by the computer during the requirements computation process. Take the following actions to load, get approved, request, and update exception repair cycle days.

19.14.2.1. Loading. Exception repair cycle days normally override the average RCT and may be loaded to the repair cycle record only when approved and documented. However, loading exception repair cycle days on an interchangeable or supplemental stock record (-2) will not affect the requirement computation process (the loaded RCT does not override the computed RCT). Exception repair cycle days must be loaded to the repair cycle record as follows:

19.14.2.1.1. If exception days apply to a master/interchangeable group, the exception data must be loaded to the master repair cycle record.

19.14.2.1.2. If exception days are required on stock numbers that also have a supplemental record (-2 stock number), the exception data must be loaded to the repair cycle record for the basic stock number.

NOTE:

Be careful when you enter zeros in this field; this action will result in the repair cycle quantity portion of the demand level becoming zero.

19.14.2.2. Approving. The SMO at base level or equivalent is authorized to approve exceptions on an individual line item basis.

19.14.2.3. Requesting. Requests for exceptions concerning groups or categories of items must be justified and submitted by Stock Control through command channels to HQ USAF/ILSP for approval. When approvals are provided, Stock Control will load the approved exception repair cycle days on the applicable repair cycle records with FRR inputs prepared as outlined in chapter 27, **section 27V**.

19.14.2.4. Updating. Quarterly, Stock Control personnel must review all repair cycle records that contain exception repair cycle days. To review these records, use the Repair Cycle Data List (QO4) or a locally devised query program. Delete any exception RCTs when they are no longer required or when their use is no longer justified.

NOTE:

Also delete any exception RCT loaded to interchangeable or supplemental records. If applicable, load the exception data to the master/basic repair cycle record.

19.15. Requisitioning Objectives.

19.15.1. Definition. The requisitioning objective is the maximum quantity of an item that must be on hand and/or on order to maintain current base operations.

19.15.2. Computing Requisitioning Objectives. A requisitioning objective is calculated by the computer for each item during the requirements computation process, as follows:

19.15.2.1. Repair cycle items (XD2 and XF3) and EOQ supplies (XB3).

19.15.2.1.1. If a minimum level is loaded, it is compared to the demand level; the greater level is then used as the requisitioning objective. All minimum levels for Space Command (MAJCOM ID 1S) are totaled, then compared to the demand level and the greater level is used for the requisitioning objective.

EXAMPLE: If the minimum level equals 5 and the demand level equals 4, the requisitioning objective equals 5.

NOTE:

A type level C level justification code F will be added to the demand level if the date established is less than 90 days old.

19.15.2.1.2. If a maximum level is loaded, it is compared to the demand level; the smaller level is then used as the requisitioning objective.

EXAMPLE: If the maximum level equals 5 and the demand level equals 10, the requisitioning objective equals 5.

19.15.2.1.3. If a fixed level is loaded, the requisitioning objective is fixed at the detail quantity.

EXCEPTION: This condition does not apply when 1) the fixed level variable factor field of the type level detail record is not blank; or 2) the LJC is 3 and the item is an EOQ type asset. (For more information about adjusted level processing/procedures, see **section 19B**.)

19.15.2.1.4. If a Readiness Base Level (RBL) is loaded, then all RBL quantities are totaled

representing both the demand level and the requisition objective (RO).

19.15.2.1.5. If the base closure flag is ON, the computer calculates a demand level of zero.

19.15.2.2. Equipment items.

19.15.2.2.1. The minimum level is the requisitioning objective for equipment items ND(x) and NF(x).

19.15.2.2.2. The requisitioning objective is not affected by authorized quantities established on authorized or in-use detail records.

19.16. Reorder Levels/Point.

19.16.1. Definition. A ROL is a level in the computer maintained for an item that indicates 1) when the item must be reordered, and 2) when some other type of supply action must be taken to obtain the item.

19.16.2. Computing Reorder Levels. Reorder levels for various items are calculated as follows:

19.16.2.1. For repair cycle items, the reorder level is normally one less than the demand level.

19.16.2.2. For EOQ items, the reorder level is normally the sum of O&ST quantity and the SLQ.

19.16.2.3. Note for DLA items and Fxx routing identifier budget code 8 XB and XF items, two O&ST quantity and SLQ are computer each releveling. One computation uses the slow OST 007-OST-STANDARD(3), the other uses the fast OST 007-OST-STANDARD(1) computation. The computed quantities (fast and slow) are used in the One-Time Inventory Savings and Annual Cost Formula to determine whether to use premium or routine transportation. (See **attachment 19A-2** for formula) The reorder level is the sum of O&STQ and SLQ.

19.16.2.4. For EMC 1 hand tools, the reorder level is normally the sum of O&ST quantity and the SLQ.

19.16.2.5. For adjusted levels, the reorder level is computed as outlined elsewhere in this chapter (see **section 19B**).

19.16.2.6. There are two (2) conditions when the rounding factor of .999 is added to the computed reorder point and the EOQ. All the following must be true:

19.16.2.6.1. Condition One:

19.16.2.6.1.1. For CONUS and OCONUS bases.

19.16.2.6.1.2. Base SRAN (last four positions) **not** equal to 4400, 4401, 4402, 4403, 4405, 4406, 4408, 4409, 4411, 4412, 4415, 4454, 4455, 4480, and 4491.

19.16.2.6.1.3. ERRCD equal XB3 and XF3 (XF3 with unit price less than $750.00 and percent base repair less than .50).

19.16.2.6.1.4. Demand level greater than one (1).

19.16.2.6.1.5. Computed reorder point equal zero (0).

19.16.2.6.1.6. Date of last demand equal to or less than 365.

19.16.2.6.1.7. Mission impact code equal one (1).

19.16.2.6.1.8. No bench stock detail exists.

19.16.2.6.2. Condition Two:

19.16.2.6.2.1. For CONUS and OCONUS bases.

19.16.2.6.2.2. Base SRAN (last four positions) equal to 4400, 4401, 4402, 4403, 4405, 4406, 4408, 4409, 4411, 4412, 4415, 4454, 4455, 4480, and 4491.

19.16.2.6.2.3. ERRCD equal XB3 and XF3 (XF3 with unit price less than $750.00 and percent base repair less than .50).

19.16.2.6.2.4. Demand level greater than one (1).

19.16.2.6.2.5. Computed reorder point equal zero (0).

19.16.2.6.2.6. Date of last demand equal to or less than 365.

19.17. Computing Requisition Quantity.

19.17.1. Calculating the Requisition Quantity. The requisition quantity is computed by subtracting the total assets from the total requirements. The total assets and requirements are calculated as follows:

19.17.1.1. Total requirements equal the sum of RO and Due-outs below:

19.17.1.1.1. Requisitioning objective.

19.17.1.1.2. Due-outs (except those coded as memorandum).

19.17.1.2. Total assets equal the sum below:

19.17.1.2.1. Serviceable balance.

19.17.1.2.2. Unserviceable XD, XF, and XB3 items with detail organization code 920 (considered assets only if detail status code is H). Status code H is assigned when TEX code 1 is used during turn-in processing.

19.17.1.2.3. DIFM balance, firm (confirmed) and AWP. DIFM details with organization code 920 and Deficiency Report assets are excluded.

19.17.1.2.4. Supply Point/MSK detail balance. Project detail authorized quantity balance.

19.17.1.2.5. Due-in balance. (This balance includes due-in details with a special requirement flag R, which determines the quantity of items to be requisitioned. The total asset field on inquiries includes the due-in balance with the special requirements flag.)

19.17.1.2.6. On-hand quantity for AMRSP and IRSP details when the wartime flag is set to a Y.

19.17.2. Creating a Requisition or Fund Requirement Input. The computer produces a requisition or fund requirement input (FRC) when both of the following conditions are met: 1) the requirements are greater than the assets; and 2) the assets are equal to or less than the asset reorder level plus due-outs. Under this condition, the computer automatically deletes any redistribution materiel (excess) details.

19.17.3. Requisitioning Stock with a Shelf Life of Less Than 30 Months. For items assigned a shelf life of less than 30 months, the maximum stock replenishment quantity must not exceed one-half of the item's shelf life days multiplied by the daily demand rate. This total is used as the

requisitioning objective when calculating the stock replenishment quantity. Depending on the value of one-half of the item's shelf life days multiplied by the daily demand rate (referred to as X below), the stock replenishment quantity is calculated by the computer as follows:

19.17.3.1. When X is less than the standard computed requisitioning objective, the stock replenishment quantity equals the difference between X minus the standard computed reorder level.

19.17.3.2. When X is greater than the standard computed requisitioning objective, the stock replenishment quantity equals the difference between the standard computed requisitioning objective minus the standard computed reorder level.

19.18. Requirements Computation.

19.18.1. Purpose. Requirements computation is the comparison of total assets to the total requirement. As a result of this comparison, the computer may produce due-in cancellation requests (ACl), requisitions (AOx), or fund requirement inputs (FRC).

19.18.2. Procedures. Before the computer can perform requirements computation, the inline application programs must store an R in the requirements computation flag field of an item record whenever an adjustment in the assets or demand data is made. (For the TRIC that store an R on the item record, see **attachment 19A-12**.) After an R is stored on the item record, the requirements scan program can begin requirements computation, which is performed during computer idle time. When inputs from the RPS/main system or the terminals are to be processed, the requirements scan program stops requirements computation; after the inputs are processed, the requirements scan program resumes requirements computation. The requirements scan program performs requirements computation as follows:

19.18.2.1. Selecting item records for review. The requirements scan program first reviews all item records for an R stored in the requirements computation flag field. The number of records reviewed is recorded daily on the 027-ITEM-ACCOUNTING-CONTROL-RECORD. **NOTE:** If the item record is a master or interchangeable, the entire group is reviewed. For example, if a master item on the record is reviewed, the computer first consolidates from other records all related interchangeable and substitute items in the ISG and then reviews all the records together. Depending on whether an item record contains an R, the computer takes the following actions:

19.18.2.1.1. If the item record does not contain an R, the record is bypassed.

19.18.2.1.2. If the item record contains an R, the computer performs requirements computation or file status as follows:

19.18.2.1.2.1. Requirements computation is performed if the file status quarter code equals the current quarter code. If the asset position is below the reorder level and the item is EOQ, the item record demand level may need to be recomputed and adjusted. If so, the date of last releveling is then updated.

19.18.2.1.2.2. File status is performed if the file status quarter code does not equal the current quarter code. To perform file status, the computer follows the procedures outlined for type A redistributable materiel category review code. The item record demand level and the date of last releveling are then updated.

19.18.2.2. Reviewing selected item records. When an item is reviewed under requirements

computation, the computer takes the following actions:

19.18.2.2.1. Blanks the item record requirements computation flag field.

19.18.2.2.2. Produces stock replenishment requisitions or fund requirement inputs each time the total assets on hand (or on order) are equal to or less than the sum of the computed reorder level plus due-outs.

19.18.2.2.3. Produces due-in cancellation requests for due-in excesses that are eligible to be canceled. Due-in excess is the due-in portion of the total assets that exceeds the total requirements. Due-ins with special requirements flag R or T are figured into the requisition objective when computing the requisition quantity; however, they are not considered as assets when computing due-in excess.

19.18.2.2.4. Releases due-outs when a serviceable balance exists.

EXCEPTION: Due-out details are not released for NPPC 4 items or details that contain a period (.) or TEX code 8, X, or Z. In addition, if the item to be released is in an I&S group and the 101-ONE-WAY-INTERCHANGEABLE-FLAG is on, an I023 Management Notice will be produced.

19.18.2.2.5. Creates an FEX or reportable asset input for unreportable redistributable equipment that can be serviced. A redistributable materiel (excess) detail is produced and kept up to date for reportable items with a source of supply other than AFMC. If a detail does not exist, one is created.

19.18.2.3. Completing requirements computation. When the entire item record area is reviewed within one computer processing day, the 324 management notice REQUIREMENTS COMPUTATION COMPLETED is printed on the RPS/main system VDU/teleprinter. Each time this 324 management notice is produced, the number of completed requirements computations is updated on the Base Supply management data record.

19.18.2.4. Suppressing/terminating requirements computation. The RPS/main system operator can stop requirements computation under various circumstances, as follows:

19.18.2.4.1. To suppress requirements computation so that it will not automatically begin once the system is up and running, enter an S in position 6 of the initialization input (INT).

19.18.2.4.2. To terminate requirements computation, take the following actions:

19.18.2.4.2.1. To terminate requirements computation temporarily after it has been initialized, process a DAY input with SR in positions 5-6.

19.18.2.4.2.2. To terminate requirements computation when, at the end of one computer processing day, item record review is not completed, process an END input. The computer then saves the database key for the next record to be reviewed on the special control record. This saved database key tells the computer where to resume requirements computation the following day (during initialization processing, the saved database key is moved to the starting database key). Requirements computation can now be resumed where it was stopped the previous day.

19.18.2.5. Restarting requirements computation. To restart requirements computation after it has been suppressed or terminated, the RPS/main system operator must process a DAY input with RR in positions 5-6.

19.19. File Status.

19.19.1. Purpose. File status is the review of the entire item record file. Conducted once each quarter (90 days), this review updates the item record demand levels, identifies excesses, and deletes inactive item records.

19.19.2. Procedures. File status must be processed against all item records at least once each quarter. File status on item records with an alpha budget code or a budget code 8 must be initiated and completed during the first week of each new quarter. This is essential because file status writes TTPC 4G transaction history records that the D28 report uses to provide updated usage data to the Readiness Based Leveling (D035E) system at AFMC (see **section 19E**). It's vital the RBL system contains the most current usage data from all bases because this data is a key element in the algorithm used to determine the allocation of worldwide levels. If usage data used by RBL is outdated, worldwide levels will not be optimally allocated. (If the major command determines that file status will be processed more frequently, Computer Operations must run program S01/NGV815; this program blanks the item record file status quarter code.) Stock Control must determine the type of excess to be processed. Stock Control must also, together with the Management and Systems Flight, carefully schedule the quarterly file status processing so that the output does not create an excessive workload for other flights within the SBSS. File status is performed as follows:

19.19.2.1. Starting file status. File status is performed by the computer during inline idle time, and only after requirements computation has been completed. To begin file status, the RPS/main system operator must process a DAY input with the following: a starting database key, type excess category code, budget code, system designator, and type stock record account code. (For the DAY input format, see part 4, **chapter 2**.) The outputs resulting from the excess review are determined by the type of excess category code (see **attachment 19A-22**).

19.19.2.2. Suppressing/terminating file status. The RPS/main system operator can stop requirements computation under various circumstances, as follows:

19.19.2.2.1. To suppress file status temporarily, process a DAY input with SS in positions 5-6. After the DAY input is processed, the pseudo reader will bypass all LVL transactions that were loaded for file status processing. These LVL transactions will remain in the computer, in the specified queue, until file status is restarted.

19.19.2.2.2. To terminate file status before it has completed the requested review, take the following actions:

19.19.2.2.2.1. Process a DAY input with SS in positions 5-6.

19.19.2.2.2.2. Process or delete all LVL transactions from the pseudo reader. To delete the LVL transactions, use a PSU transaction with the delete option; also, use the filename specified in the PSU transaction that was used to start/load the pseudo reader

19.19.2.2.2.3. Process a DAY transaction (DAY CFT) after the pseudo reader is cleared. This action will clear the flags in the database that indicate a file is available.

19.19.2.3. Restarting file status. To restart file status after it has been suppressed or terminated, the RPS/main system operator must take the following actions:

19.19.2.3.1. Allow the pseudo reader to complete its current processing.

19.19.2.3.2. Process a DAY input with RS in positions 5-6.

19.19.2.3.3. Obtain the file name that was used originally to start the pseudo reader, and enter it in the PSU transaction.

19.19.3. Results of File Status. When processed against item records, file status accomplishes the following:

19.19.3.1. Updates the demand level on each item record.

19.19.3.2. Produces an I104 management notice when a demand level is first established for part-numbered items when the source of supply is J(x)(x). A management notice will not be produced unless the cost to stock the item is greater than the cost not to stock the item. Amount obtained from requirements computation INQ. Assigns stockage priority code E to all part-numbered items when a demand level is first established.

19.19.3.3. Updates the file status quarter code. This code, calculated by the computer, is based on the current date, as follows:

Table 19.5. Code and Date.

CODE	CURRENT DATE
1 or A	001-091
2 or B	092-182
3 or C	183-273
4 or D	274 plus

NOTE:

File status quarter codes are assigned by the computer as follows

19.19.3.3.1. Codes A-D are assigned during requirements computation and file status processing. These codes are assigned when the redistributable materiel (excess) category code is a letter (relevel, report redistributable materiel, and request due-in cancellation).

19.19.3.3.2. Codes 1-4 are assigned during file status processing. These codes are assigned when the redistributable materiel (excess) category code is a number (relevel and request due-in cancellation).

19.19.3.3.3. Any other codes are assigned when the application program adds an octal 040 bit to the file status quarter code field. These codes are used as a programming technique, and are removed by the computer the next time file status is performed.

19.19.3.4. Produces an automatic inquiry (AIQ) for any munitions (type account code K) serviceable excess. Excess report detail records are not established on conventional type stock record account code K items. If an FEX is input, an I109 management notice is output by the computer.

19.19.3.5. Produces requisitions and/or FRCs for stock replenishment.

19.19.3.6. Produces an FEX as follows:

19.19.3.6.1. For all items assigned excess exception codes 1-4, 6, and A-Z.

19.19.3.6.2. When any item in an ISG has serviceable excess, and an item in the ISG is linked as a substitute.

19.19.3.7. Produces an FTE for items that meet the reporting criteria (see **section 19F**).

19.19.3.8. Produces a TRM for the following items:

19.19.3.8.1. Nonequipment items that are total excess and not reportable. TRMs are not produced for equipment items or partial excess EOQ/XF3 items.

19.19.3.8.2. Items with recorded balances that are assigned NPPC 3. The computer enters zeros in the demand data fields if the record balance is zero and the database key of the next detail record is blank. These TRMs contain an A in position 62; they are used for final actions outlined in chapter 7, **section 7B** for management notices 034 and 036.

19.19.3.8.3. NPPC 2 and 5 items which are total excess, as determined by file status. The computer does not produce an output for partial excess quantities.

19.19.3.9. Produces due-in cancellation requests for excess due-ins.

19.19.3.10. Reduces or deletes excess detail records that are no longer excess, and produces an FTC for the action quantity.

19.19.3.11. Produces due-out release documents when due-outs exist for items with a serviceable balance. The due-out is not released when 1) the due-out detail contains a TEX code of period (.), 1, 8, H, U, X; or 2) the item is an NPPC 4 item.

19.19.3.12. Deletes item records that meet all of the following criteria:

19.19.3.12.1. Number of demands is zero.

19.19.3.12.2. Serviceable balance is zero.

19.19.3.12.3. Database key of the next detail record is blank (unless the only detail is LJC 0 or Adjusted Level Detail with Type Level Flag F (RBL) with quantity of zero). Program control outputs an XCC with '99999' in the quantity field, 'N' in position '42', and 'I' in position '58' when the deleted item record had an RBL with a quantity of zero.

19.19.3.12.4. Date of last transaction is greater than ten days.

19.19.3.12.5. Repair cycle items have zeros entered for all the data on the repair cycle record.

19.19.3.12.6. Items that are not HQ AFMC master items (Z in low order of ISG order code) and which meet the criteria in the subparagraphs above. For more information about output for records that are deleted, see chapter 27, **section 27G**.

19.19.3.12.7. 101-DATE-OF-LAST-DEMAND is greater than 365 days.

19.19.4. Processing File Status Output. File status output is processed as follows:

19.19.4.1. Stock Control must process requisitions and FRCs as outlined in chapter 9, **section 9A**.

19.19.4.2. Forward due-in cancellation requests to the appropriate source of supply.

19.19.4.3. Stock Control must process serviceable items as follows:

19.19.4.3.1. Process FEXs with excess exception codes 1, 2, 3, or 4 in position 54 as specified by the excess exception code (see **section 19F**).

19.19.4.3.2. Review FEXs with excess exception code 5 to determine whether to report the item or take disposal action.

19.19.4.3.3. Report FEXs with excess exception code 6 according to the special processing requirements outlined in **volume 1, part 1, chapter 3**.

19.19.4.3.4. Process FEXs produced as a result of the command excess flag as designated by the major command.

19.19.4.3.5. Review FEXs for equipment items to make sure that an on-base requirement does not exist for the item.

NOTE:

Requirements makes this review. If a requirement does not exist, reinput the FEX to the computer. If a requirement exists, destroy the FEX.

19.19.4.3.6. Process FEXs for items to be reported, as follows (Requirements takes these actions):

19.19.4.3.6.1. Enter the routing identifier code of the applicable inventory manager or major command in positions 4-6 of the FEX.

19.19.4.3.6.2. Reinput the FEX to the computer.

19.19.4.4. Requirements must process FTE with exception codes and HQ AFMC funded items as follows:

19.19.4.4.1. Review reports of customer excess (FTE) for FTE that contain an excess exception code in position 54. Further process these FTE as specified by the excess exception code.

19.19.4.4.2. Process AFMC-funded items as outlined in **section 19F**.

19.19.4.4.3. Process remaining items as outlined in **section 19F**.

19.20. War Reserve Materiel (WRM).

19.20.1. WRM Management. Air Force policy and procedures to stock and locate WRM are outlined in AFI 25-101 and **volume 1, part 1, chapter 14**. Procedures to establish, maintain, and report deployment records are outlined in chapter 26, **section 26B**.

19.20.2. WRM Assets. Major commands must publish a list that reports the quantity of specific WRM items needed for each of their activities. WRM authorizations are not part of the total operating level, whether the items are stored together or separately. Only excess WRM stocks can be used to fill operating stock shortages. When specifically approved by the major command operating the weapon system, authorized WRM assets may be used to maintain operational readiness. Major commands who authorize such use of WRM assets must write out their decision and include it as a supplement to this chapter.

19.20.3. Deployment Packages. Procedures to establish, maintain, and report deployment package records are outlined in chapter 26, **section 26A**. The purpose of deployment packages

and their effects on stock control are discussed below.

19.20.3.1. Purpose. Deployment packages contain selected equipment, repair cycle items, and EOQ items. These items are required to support accelerated tactical, strategic, or airlift operations conducted along normal peacetime lines of communication or in remote areas. These contingency type operations include United Nations support, show of force activities, support of humanitarian undertakings, and any other tactical or strategic operation which serves the national interests of the United States.

19.20.3.2. Effects on stock control. The contents of deployment packages are part of the requisitioning objective whether the items are stored together or separately. If the requisitioning objective cannot satisfy normal stock and WRM requirements, the deploying activity must use AF Form 1996 to set a higher level for WRM items and increase the requisitioning objective. For adjusted stock level procedures, see **section 19B**.

19.21. Exception Codes and Exception Control Records (ECC) Management.

19.21.1. Purpose of Exception Codes. Assigned to an item record, exception codes indicate exception processing is necessary when the following actions are taken: disposing of excess property (see **attachment 19F-3**); requisitioning (see chapter 9, **attachment 9C-6**); shipment (see chapter 15, **attachment 15A-1**); and issues (see chapter 11, **attachment 11A-7**). (For the FCD format to load exception data, see **attachment 19A-10**.)

19.21.2. Exception Codes. Exception codes are assigned to items and maintained as follows:

19.21.2.1. Assigning exception codes to an item. Stock Control must maintain an ECC for each item assigned an exception code, as specified by the tables of exceptions. (For the format to load exception codes, see **attachment 19A-11**.)

NOTE:

When the major command decides an ECC must be maintained for an item, the major command must write the necessary procedures and include them as a supplement to the applicable attachment.

19.21.2.2. Maintaining ECC records. Stock Control maintains the ECC images by a locally determined method. At a minimum, the expiration date, requesters name and organization, element responsible for monitoring the ECC, and reason, justification, or cross reference for supporting documentation, plus any other information desired or directed by the major command will be in the ECC file. Include processing instructions if possible.

19.22. Stockage Priority Code (SPC).

19.22.1. Purpose. EOQ item records are assigned SPC by the computer. These codes are used by the requirements program to help determine the number of demands that an item experiences within 365 days. This number must be determined before a demand level can be established for that item.

19.22.2. Assigning. SPC codes are categorized into these groups: 1-5, A-E, J-N, and / (slash), S, T, U. When the SPC codes are changed, 101-DATE-SPC-5-ASG will be changed to reflect the current date. (For variable SPC codes and demand experience, see **attachment 19A-13**.) Stockage priority codes are assigned by the computer to EOQ item records as follows:

19.22.2.1. SPC 1-5. SPC codes 1-5 may be loaded with FCD inputs. However, these codes are normally assigned to EOQ item records as follows:

19.22.2.2. SPC codes 1-4 are assigned to EOQ items when due-outs are established. The UJC assigned to the input determines which SPC code is assigned to the EOQ item record, as shown in the following table:

Table 19.6. Code Assignment.

UJC CODE	SPC CODE
Initial MICAP or AWP (UJC = AR) Demand	0
Any reportable MICAP or AWP AR Request	1
A(x) or AWP BR Request	2
B(x)	3
C(x)	4

NOTE:

SPC zero (0) applies to items that are budget code eight (8) or nine (9) with an ERRCD equal to XB. See **section 19A** (Establishing Initial Demand Level for EOQ Items) for the logic used to assign the SPC 0. Depending on the 101-DATE-OF-LAST-DEMAND of an item, upgrading or downgrading of these codes is as follows:

19.22.2.2.1. Codes 1-3 are downgraded by 1 when file status is completed on an item record, and the 101-DATE-OF-LAST-DEMAND is greater than 90 days from the 002-ORDINAL-DATE.

19.22.2.2.2. Code 4 is downgraded to 5 when file status is completed on an item record, and the 101-DATE-OF-LAST-DEMAND is greater than 180 days from the 002-ORDINAL-DATE.

19.22.2.2.3. SPC 5 is upgraded to a code 4 when the 101-DATE-OF-LAST-DEMAND is less than 180 days from the 002-ORDINAL-DATE and 101-NBR-OR-DEMANDS-CURRENT is greater than 00.

19.22.2.2.4. If file status is not completed due to a reject, the item record will not be updated.

19.22.2.3. SPC code 5 is assigned to new EOQ items when they are loaded. Demand levels are computed for SPC 5 items with the criteria used to compute SPC 4 items (for these criteria, see chapter 9, **attachment 9A-3**); however, stock replenishment items are not submitted, and FRCs are not produced for SPC 5 items.

EXCEPTION: An FRC is produced for SPC 5 items if the minimum level is greater than the demand level.

19.22.2.4. SPC A-E. SPC codes A-E are equated to codes 1-5 for programmed decisions. Codes A-E must be assigned by Stock Control and changed with FCD inputs. They are not up- or downgraded.

19.22.2.4.1. SPC E is used to prevent automatic stock replenishment requisitioning action for EOQ items which cannot or should not be stocked.

19.22.2.4.2. When a demand level is first computed for a non-NSN EOQ item, an SPC E is automatically assigned by the releveling program. If local management wants to begin stocking the item, the SPC code should be changed to equal the current value of the 101-MISSION-IMPACT-CODE.

19.22.2.4.3. SPC E can be manually assigned to equipment items to exclude them from the normal automatic due-out release sequence. To remove an SPC E from an equipment item, process an FCD and change the code to a 5.

19.22.2.5. SPC J-N. SPC codes J-N are equated to codes 1-5 for program decisions. Codes J-N must be assigned by Stock Control with FCD inputs. When these codes are assigned, MACR restrictions are bypassed, except for annual orders authorized. MACR factoring of requisitions will apply. FRCs are not produced. Depending on the DOLD of an item, SPC codes J-N are up- or downgraded as follows:

19.22.2.5.1. Codes J-L are downgraded by 1 during file status if an item has not had a demand for 90 days.

19.22.2.5.2. Code M is downgraded to N if an item has not had a demand for 180 days.

19.22.2.5.3. Code N is upgraded to M if the DOLD is less than 180 days, and the current number of demands is greater than zero.

19.22.2.6. SPC / (slash) S, T, U. SPC codes /, S, T, U are equated to codes A-D for programmed decisions. Codes /, S, T, U must be assigned by Stock Control and changed with FCD inputs. They are not upgraded or downgraded (as outlined above). When codes /, S, T, U are assigned, MACR restrictions are bypassed, except for annual orders authorized. MACR factoring of requisitions will apply. FRCs are not produced.

19.22.2.7. Items in an ISG. The item coded as the master, relationship code M is assigned the highest stockage priority code within the group.

19.22.3. Reviewing. SPC A-E, J-N, and /, S, T, and U identify EOQ item records that must be reviewed quarterly. Stock Control must run a local query program or an as-required report (see **chapter 6**) to select and list the EOQ item records for review. Stock Control must file the listing after it has been reviewed. Keep the listing on file until the next quarterly review is made.

19.23. Stockage Priority Subgroup Code.

19.23.1. Purpose. The SPC subgroup code is assigned by computer to the MACR. This subgroup code is used with the SPC to provide techniques for funds managers to selectively requisition or produce FRCs. Funds managers must base their actions on a managerial decision stored on the MACR.

19.23.2. SPC Subgroup Codes. Calculated by the computer, SPC subgroup codes are compared against the designated SPC fields on the MACR (see DFAS-DE 7077.10-M). SPC subgroups are as follows:

19.23.2.1. A--Bench Stock

19.23.2.2. B--IEE

19.23.2.3. C--BSS

19.23.2.4. D--All other

19.23.3. Requisitioning.

19.23.3.1. SPC requisitioning logic. SPC and SPC subgroup code logic for requisitioning is outlined in chapter 9, **attachment 9A-3**, SPC/SPC Subgroup Requisitioning Logic.

19.23.3.2. Calculating the requisition quantity. The MACR factor code on the MACR is loaded by subgroup. This code is used to calculate the economic order quantity (the requisition objective reorder point). If the FRC flag (the 020 bit of the MACR factor) is ON, an FRC is produced by the computer. The computer calculates the requisition quantity as follows:

19.23.3.2.1. First, it multiplies the factor times the EOQ quantity (EOQ x factor + 0.999).

NOTE:

The answer is then added to the constant 0.999, a rounding factor.

19.23.3.2.2. Next, it calculates the requisition quantity (due-out + factored EOQ + O&STQ + SLQ - on hand - due-in).

NOTE:

For detailed information about MACR factor, see **part 10**.

19.24. Maintenance Priority Code (MPC).

19.24.1. Description of MPC. MPC codes are listed and described as follows:

Table 19.7. MPC Codes.

MPC	DESCRIPTION
3	HQ AFMC critical items
4	Item required for forecasted base requirements
7	Item excess to base
	requirements
C	Major command/base intensive management item
L	Computed supply critical item with less than 10 days on-hand stock and a due-out balance
T	Computed supply critical item with less than 10 days on-hand stock and no due-out balance

19.24.2. Assigning MPC. The stock position of a repair cycle (XD, XF) item determines which MPC code it is assigned. The computer identifies these items and assigns them MPC codes as follows:

19.24.2.1. Code 3. This code is assigned to HQ AFMC critical items. An RAMPS report code 5 or 7 assigned to these items identifies them as HQ AFMC critical. Procedures to assign

reportability codes are outlined in **section 19I**.

19.24.2.2. Codes L and T. These codes are assigned to supply critical items which have the following characteristics:

19.24.2.2.1. Annual demands are 6 or more.

19.24.2.2.2. Percent of base repair is 50 percent or more.

19.24.2.2.3. Serviceable assets are less than 10 days requirements (10 x daily demand rate). Depending on whether these items have a due-out balance, assignment of codes L and T to the items is as follows:

19.24.2.2.3.1. Code L is assigned when the supply critical items have a due-out balance.

19.24.2.2.3.2. Code T is assigned when the supply critical items do not have a due-out balance.

19.24.2.3. Code C. This code is assigned to major command/base intensive management items. An issue exception code O (alpha) assigned to these items identifies them as major command/base intensive management.

19.24.2.4. Code 7. This code is assigned to ERRCD XD and ERRCD XF items as follows:

19.24.2.4.1. ERRCD XD items are assigned MPC 7 when 1) the serviceable balance exceeds the requisitioning objective, and the EEX is blank; or 2) the serviceable balance and the requisitioning objective are zero, a DIFM exists, and EEX is blank.

19.24.2.4.2. ERRCD XF items are assigned MPC 7 when the total assets on hand exceed the requisitioning objective.

19.24.2.5. Code 4. This code is assigned to repair cycle items when 1) the item does not meet any of the above criteria; or 2) assets exceed the requisition objective, and an EEX code is assigned to the item record.

19.25. Mission Impact Code.

19.25.1. Purpose. The MIC is assigned to item records during the issue process. They are assigned to items that are ERRCD coded XB, XF, and XD. For EOQ items only, the MIC code is used to determine if a demand level should be established without computing cost-to-stock and cost-to-not-stock.

19.25.2. Assigning MIC. MIC codes are assigned in the same manner as SPC using the UJC of the issue request. Unlike SPC codes, MIC codes are not downgraded every 90/180 days.

EXAMPLE: Once an item has an MIC code of 1, an MIC code of 2 will never be assigned.

19.25.3. Definition and assignment of MIC zero (0). This code is used to identify that an initial MICAP or AWP (UJC equal AR) demand (with ERRCD equal to XF, budget code equal to eight or nine) has been requested. When this occurs, a demand level must be computed. This code is assigned during the backorder process. The MIC zero is changed from zero to one after the demand level has been computed.

19.25.4. The MIC also indicates how long before we dispose of an EOQ item that is excess. (See **section 19F** below)

19.26. Air Force Supply Data Bank.

19.26.1. Purpose. The AFSDB exists to provide data for the analysis of Air Force supply issues by the AFLMA. Information on the AFLMA, a Forward Operating Agency of the Air Staff, is provided in **chapter 1**. The AFLMA maintains the AFSDB, which consists of output data files from programs NGV292A (monthly transaction history) and NGV292B (quarterly file dump). All host supply accounts process both the NGV292A and NGV292B programs and forward the output files to the AFLMA. The data files are maintained at the AFLMA and provide factual information to AFLMA for use in reports to the Air Staff and other Air Force activities, as approved by HQ USAF/ILSP.

19.26.2. Procedures. All host supply accounts are required to process the NGV292A (monthly consolidated transaction history) and the NGV292B (quarterly file dump) and forward the output files to the AFLMA.

19.26.2.1. Monthly transaction data files (NGV292A).

19.26.2.1.1. Process NGV292A (see part 4) against the monthly consolidated transaction history file.

19.26.2.1.2. The monthly collection period consists of a calendar month.

19.26.2.1.3. The data files created are sent to AFLMA via file transfer protocol (FTP) through SIFS/ADRSS.

19.26.2.1.4. Transmission of files via FTP through ADRSS must be carefully monitored by the host base SIFS Monitor and the Defense Mega Center ADRSS monitor to ensure successful transmission, with a good status returned to the sending activity. Due to problems associated with sending these files to AFLMA, bases must monitor and resend the files continuously until a good status is achieved.

19.26.2.1.5. Process the NGV292A program and FTP the data file to AFLMA/LGS within 1 workday after the collection period has ended.

19.26.2.1.6. Program NGV292A transaction history file has an output record length of 454 positions.

19.26.2.2. Quarterly file dump (NGV292B).

19.26.2.2.1. Process program NGV292B during end-of-month for March, June, September, and December prior to processing the Q04 and S01 reports. The following processing sequence must be followed and the programs listed must be processed on the same day: Quarterly D28 - NGV292B - NGV819/Q04 - and NGV815/S01 (semiannually, when the S01 is processed). A valid data bank is ensured when bases send data collected immediately before the Q04 and S01 reports are processed. For Q04/S01 update logic see chapter 5, **section 5D** and **section 5E**.

19.26.2.2.2. Operating instructions for program NGV292B are outlined in part 4, **chapter 2**. Bases must ensure each NGV292B data file is created and forwarded to the AFLMA. NGV292B will produce the following files:

19.26.2.2.2.1. File NGV292BUD801 contains item records. The output record length for the item record file is 307 positions.

19.26.2.2.2.2. File NGV292BUD802 contains detail/in-use records. The output record length for the detail/in-use record file is 197 positions.

19.26.2.2.2.3. File NGV292BUD803 contains repair cycle items. The output record length for the repair cycle record file is 447 positions.

19.26.2.2.2.4. File NGV292BUD804 contains the following miscellaneous records: weapon system control, MRSP/IRSP identification, routing identifier, inventory adjustment, and ISG. The output record length for the miscellaneous file is 678 positions.

19.26.2.2.3. FTP NGV292B output files to the AFLMA within one (1) workday after the collection period has ended.

19.26.3. Sending NGV292A and NGV292BFiles. NGV292A and NGV292B data files produced for the AFSDB are sent to the AFLMA/LGS at Internet Protocol (IP) address 132.60.203.22. Bases and DMC monitors must contact the Supply Data Bank Monitor at AFLMA (DSN 596-4165) to obtain the USER-ID and password.

19.26.3.1. Address all correspondence regarding the AFSDB to the attention of the AFSDB Monitor, AFLMA/LGS, 501 Ward Street, MAFB-Gunter Annex, AL 36114-3236.

19.26.4. Data File Transfer Problems and Responsibilities. Chiefs of Supply and Communications Squadron commanders are responsible for ensuring the AFSDB data files are processed and delivered to the AFLMA/LGS. Missing data files present a severe problem for the AFLMA, since the AFSDB is dependent on the data and the continuity of that data for valid analysis of Air Force Supply issues. Parent MAJCOMs and/or Regional Supply Squadron (RSS) personnel will be notified when data files received by the AFLMA are corrupt or missing. MAJCOMS or RSSs are responsible to ensure their subordinate bases submit or send replacement files in a timely manner. Prompt response from bases will ensure the validity of the AFSDB.

19.26.5. E-Mail Address. Procedures elements from both MAJCOMs and RSSs are requested to provide AFLMA/LGS with organizational e-mail addresses for disseminating official correspondence relating to the AFSDB.

19.27. Numeric Parts Preference Codes.

19.27.1. Identifying Unsuitable Assets. Normally, unsuitable items are identified by stocklist change actions furnished through SNUD. However, when the issue and/or use of an item must be restricted, an activity can identify the item as unsuitable by assigning it a NPPC. NPPC codes not only specify why the item is unsuitable for normal issue and/or use but also identify limitations of and alternative uses for the item. Acceptable NPPC codes and the limitations they place on items are as follows:

19.27.1.1. Code 2 (disposal). This code identifies an inactive disposal item. An IM or SM decided that these items have limited use and/or are no longer required.

NOTE:

On-hand code 2 items may be issued to base activities if they satisfy a local requirement.

19.27.1.2. Code 3 (condemned). This code identifies an inactive condemned item. Due to a technical flaw, such items have safety-of-flight or other hazardous implications.

CAUTION: On-hand code 3 items may not be issued to base activities.

19.27.1.3. Code 4 TCTO. This code identifies an active item which, according to a TCTO,

requires modifications that change the form, fit, and function of the item. These type modifications require assignment of a new NSN, which conforms to DOD cataloging directives.

19.27.1.4. Code 5 (non-published). This code identifies inactive disposal items. Due to the item's age or the inability of the IM/SM to obtain spare parts, the item can no longer be provided or supported.

NOTE:

On-hand code 5 items may be used until they are gone, or until the cost to repair the item exceeds its value.

19.27.1.5. Code 9 (restricted issue). This code identifies items that are unacceptable for Air Force use.

19.27.2. Loading and Updating NPPC Codes.

19.27.2.1. Loading. NPPC codes for unsuitable items identified by base activities are loaded to item records by Stock Control. To begin this loading action, process an FCD number 2 format.

19.27.2.1.1. When NPPC 3, 4, or 9 is loaded and the item in the computer contains an IEX code 3, 6, E, or K, Stock Control must process an FCD input to delete the IEX code.

19.27.2.1.2. When NPPC 2 or 5 is loaded and the item in the database contains IEX 3, 6, E, or K, do not delete the IEX code and do not assign IEX D.

19.27.2.2. Updating. Stock Control must process an FCD input (see **attachment 19A-10**) to update the item records for all system designators. A notice for each record updated is produced by the computer.

19.27.3. Processing Output Notices (F110-F111-034). Output notices are processed as outlined below:

19.27.3.1. Inactive disposal and non-published (codes 2 and 5).

19.27.3.1.1. When a replacing stock number is assigned to an inactive item, the replacing number is identified in the input or by the order of use if the inactive stock number is in a D043B ISG. If necessary, Records Maintenance must 1) load an item record for the replacing stock number, and 2) begin action to load the inactive and replacing stock numbers into an ISG as master and interchangeable. When the items cannot be related as master/interchangeable, load the items as substitutes; next, transfer the consumption data from the inactive item to the replacing stock number. Keep the inactive item's assets until they are worn out or no longer needed.

19.27.3.1.2. When a replacing stock number is not available, Stock Control must determine whether the item should be retained. If a valid requirement exists for the item (levels, in-use, bench stock, WRM, etc.), Records Maintenance must submit AF Form 86 to the applicable IM. If a valid requirement does not exist, Stock Control must process inputs to dispose of the assets and delete the item record.

19.27.3.2. TCTO (code 4). For procedures to process F111 management notices, see chapter 14, **section 14B**.

19.27.3.3. Condemned (code 3). Stock Control must notify all elements that maintain assets for

the condemned item (supply point, MRSP, DIFM, bench stock, etc.) to turn in those assets. Next, begin necessary actions to dispose of all existing stock, and delete the item record. If a replacing stock number is available, work with Demand Processing to load an item record, when required; then transfer the demand data to the replacing stock number. Also, provide the replacing stock number to all activities that maintain assets for the condemned stock number.

19.27.3.4. Restricted issue (code 9). When D043B processing (program NGV404) assigns NPPC 9 to an unsuitable item, the program takes the following actions:

19.27.3.4.1. Loads an item record for the replacing stock number, if necessary, and relates the items in an ISG.

19.27.3.4.2. Transfers the demand data from the NPPC 9 item to the replacing stock number.

19.27.3.4.3. Changes the NPPC 9 item to a substitute.

19.27.3.4.4. Stock Control will review the F110 management notice and report all on-hand assets as excess to the inventory manager or process them to DRMO.

19.27.3.5. Distribution of notices. If the item is managed by Retail Sales (IEX 3, 6, E, or K), forward a copy of the notice to Retail Sales after processing of the notice is complete.

SECTION 19B-- ADJUSTED STOCK LEVELS.

19.28. Overview.

19.28.1. Section Summary. This section describes the programs and procedures the SBSS activities use to manage adjusted stock levels bearing type level flags A, B, C, describes the procedures for managing D, or E. **Section 19D**, adjusted stock levels with type level flags G or H (mission change adjusted stock levels). See **volume 1, part 1, chapter 12**, for a discussion of the policies governing the establishment of adjusted stock levels for other than type level flag G or H. All adjusted stock level requests for SMAG items will be forwarded to the SMAG Manager for review and recommended approval/disapproval. Procedures for wholesale contractor-managed assets are included below.

19.28.2. Advantages of Using Adjusted Stock Levels. The use of adjusted stock levels is a means of controlling base stock levels affected by emergencies or special circumstances. For example, the use of adjusted stock levels may be warranted when increases or decreases in flying programs or special projects occur, or when situations require emergency standby equipment. Used wisely, adjusted stock levels are a valuable means of providing effective support to operational units or activities.

19.28.3. Disadvantages of Using Adjusted Stock Levels. Effective management of adjusted stock levels requires the attention of logistics managers at all levels. When considering the establishment of adjusted stock levels, all logistics managers must remember that Air Force requirements and distribution policies do not provide for assets to be stocked at the retail (base) level in sufficient quantities to meet all contingencies. Rather, the purpose of Air Force stockage policies is to provide adequate base stocks for normal demand rates, repair cycle times, and O&ST. Air Force stockage policies also provide a quantity of safety stock to allow for variations in supply and demand not allowed for by the approximate nature of such predictors.

NOTE:

Approval or establishment of an adjusted stock level guarantees its support. Thus, establishing unnecessary and unjustified adjusted stock levels may undermine support of levels based on demand experience, as assets are reserved from normal stockage to provide for the adjusted levels.

19.28.4. Codes and Format. Adjusted Stock Level Load Input Formats (**attachment 19B-1** through **attachment 19B-6**) explain the various codes and their input formats to enter on the adjusted stock level detail records.

19.29. Types of Adjusted Stock Levels.

19.29.1. Additive Level. An additive level is a WRM requirement level established as an authorized level on WRM detail records. See **chapter 26** for details.

19.29.2. Minimum Level. A minimum level is the minimum quantity required to support anticipated operating requirements. The SBSS uses the type level code of the minimum level to 1) determine when to reorder stock, and 2) whether or not to automatically delete the minimum level when the computed demand level equals or exceeds the minimum level quantity. There are three type level codes:

19.29.2.1. Type level A. This type level is normally used when the quantity of the minimum level is high enough that stock replenishment action is not necessary until the on-hand balance drops below one-third of the level quantity. This saves transportation and handling costs because requisitions occur less frequently for a higher quantity. A level assigned this type level code will be automatically deleted when the demand level equals or exceeds the level quantity.

19.29.2.2. Type level B. This type level is normally used when the quantity of the minimum level is small and you want a one-for-one stock replenishment requisition when one item is issued. One-for-one requisitioning is not economical for replenishment. Therefore, this type level code should only be assigned 1) when the level quantity is small, or 2) Stock Control personnel can justify why reordering at one-third the level quantity will not support the anticipated operating requirements. A level assigned this type level code will be automatically deleted when the demand level equals or exceeds the level quantity.

19.29.2.3. Type level C. This type level works like the type level code B except that the level is not automatically deleted when the demand level equals or exceeds the level quantity. This type level should only be assigned 1) when you expect the demand level for an item to fluctuate above and below the minimum level quantity, and 2) when you want a permanent minimum level on-hand. This type level should also be used for ERRCD XD2 coded items since these items will normally receive a centrally computed readiness based level (007PL) which may change level quantities each quarter.

19.29.3. Maximum Level. The purpose of a maximum adjusted stock level is to restrict stockage. Stock Control personnel should do the following:

19.29.3.1. Assign a maximum level only when they know that stocks should be limited because of projected phasedowns, seasonal requirements, or limited storage facilities.

19.29.3.2. Assign an adjusted maximum level of zero to repair cycle insurance items, unless minimum levels apply.

19.29.3.3. Not assign adjusted maximum levels to items not authorized to be stocked at base

level, such as EOQ PSC 2 insurance items (see chapter 27, **attachment 27B-6** for details on nonstock items), or to items which cannot be stocked, such as bulk delivery items. See chapter 9, **section 9K**, for details.

19.29.3.4. Control such items with stockage priority code E. See **section 19A**, for details on items which cannot be stocked. An adjusted maximum level is identified by type level flag D.

19.29.4. Fixed Level. The purpose of the fixed adjusted stock level is to keep a constant quantity in stock. When Stock Control personnel assign a fixed adjusted level to an item, the requisitioning objective remains constant, regardless of demand. A fixed level is identified by type level flag E.

19.29.5. Base Initiated. A base initiated adjusted stock level is generated by a base activity and is identified by a level directed by code B. Stock Control personnel must load these levels as unconfirmed (memo), until approval is received.

19.29.6. Predetermined. A predetermined adjusted stock level is one established by an HQ AFMC activity, a major command, a special operating agency, or HQ USAF. It is identified by a level directed by code of A, C, or D. Stock Control personnel should always load these levels as confirmed (firm).

19.29.7. Unconfirmed (Memo). An unconfirmed (memo) adjusted stock level is not an approved level. The requirements program does not include an unconfirmed level in its computation of the requisition objective.

19.29.8. Confirmed (Firm). A confirmed (firm) level is an approved adjusted stock level. The requirements program does include an approved level in its computation of the requisition objective. A level is identified as approved or confirmed by a positive entry in the date approved field of the adjusted stock level detail record.

19.29.9. Mission Change. Stock Control personnel use a mission change adjusted stock level detail record to increase or decrease an item record's daily demand rate due to a change in the base's mission support requirements. See **section 19D** for procedures used to load, change, or delete mission change adjusted stock levels.

19.29.10. Minimum Reserve Authorization/Maximum Authorized Quantity. The advantages and disadvantages, as well as the criteria for establishing this type of adjusted stock level, are discussed in detail in chapter 25, **section 25A**.

19.29.11. Additional Bench Stock MRA/MAQ. Stock Control personnel may establish an adjusted stock level detail record for a bench stock item in addition to the minimum reserve authorization/maximum authorized quantity. Program control stores the minimum reserve authorization/maximum authorized quantity in the master bench stock detail record.

19.29.11.1. Requirements loads SBSS adjusted stock levels as adjusted stock level detail records. Depending on a customer's needs, Requirements may choose to use either or both systems.

19.29.11.2. If Bench Stock decides to use a minimum reserve authorization/maximum authorized quantity, it must follow the procedures in chapter 25, **section 25A**. But if Bench Stock decides to use an adjusted stock level detail record, it must follow the procedures in this section.

19.30. Requests for Adjusted Stock Levels.

19.30.1. Requests to Establish Adjusted Stock Levels. All organizations, units, and detachments logistically supported by the SBSS may request that adjusted stock levels be established to support special projects or special operating requirements when the existing demand does not support the requirement.

19.30.2. Submitting Requests. The requesting activity submits a request for an adjusted stock level on an AF Form 1996 in two copies. The requesting activity must complete all requesting activity entries specified in **volume 1, part 1, chapter 12, section F**. Adjusted stock level loads for bench stock items do not require the submission of AF Form 1996.

19.30.2.1. AF Form 1996 is not required for wholesale contractor-managed assets. Request for adjusted stock levels for these assets will be submitted electronically through the MAJCOM to the contractor's materiel manager. The request will include a base control number, any pertinent supply data, and justification for the adjusted stock level.

19.30.3. Requests for Numerous Items. In those special circumstances where a large number of items require adjusted stock levels to support a specific project, or where special operating requirements make the use of AF Form 1996 impractical, the Chief of Supply or Chief of Services may waive the requirement for individual AF Forms 1996. However, the approval authority must agree to the waiver.

19.30.4. Approval and Establishment Criteria. The criteria for loading and approving adjusted stock levels is contained in **volume 1, part 1, chapter 12 section F**. Bases may not submit requests for adjusted stock levels directly to the appropriate Air Logistics Center. MAJCOM/DRU/FOA review and coordination is required on all 1996s/messages/letters before submission to Air Logistic Centers.

19.31. Processing Adjusted Stock Level Requests for Base Initiated Levels.

19.31.1. Reviewing and Processing Base Initiated Requests. Stock Control personnel should promptly process base initiated requests for adjusted stock levels to ensure that requisition objectives are tailored to customer support requirements as rapidly as possible. However, Requirements technician should review and analyze each request to determine alternatives to the establishment of adjusted stock levels. For example, the technician should recommend disapproval if the item can be obtained from a depot or purchased or manufactured locally in time to satisfy operational requirements.

19.31.2. Establishing the Adjusted Stock Level Load Input (TRIC 1F3). The requesting organization forwards requests for adjusted stock levels to Requirements or the satellite for preparation of a TRIC 1F3(L). This input establishes the adjusted stock level detail record as unconfirmed (memo). The 1F3 also tells program control to produce an adjusted stock level load output notice which contains enough data for Requirements to complete the designated Base Supply required entries (blocks 4 and 26-47) on AF Form 1996 (see **volume 1, part 1, chapter 12, section F**). After completing all entries, Requirements forwards AF Form 1996 to the Stock Control officer for approval. Stock Control then forwards the AF Form 1996 to the next level of approval authority for action. **NOTE:** For wholesale contractor managed items, take no action until the adjusted stock level is approved.

19.31.2.1. If the adjusted stock level requires only base level approval, Requirements forwards

copy 1 to the approving authority and retains copy 2 in suspense pending approval.

19.31.2.1.1. For adjusted stock levels that require only base level approval, if the approval/validation date is known at the time the 1F3L is prepared, Requirements enters it in positions 73-77. This loads the approval date and establishes the detail record as confirmed (firm).

19.31.2.1.2. Requirements distributes the output notice. This eliminates the need to process a 1F3A (approval) to load the approval date to the adjusted stock level detail record. It also eliminates the need to maintain a suspense file pending approval.

19.31.2.2. If the approval authority is above base level, Requirements reproduces copy 1 of AF Form 1996 and forwards copies 1 and 2 to the MAJCOM and to the Materiel Manager (the ASL approval authority), in turn, for approval/disapproval. Stock Control retains the reproduced copy in suspense pending approval.

19.31.3. Updating the Approval Field. Requirements inputs TRIC 1F3A (approval) when it receives approval. This updates the date of approval field and changes the adjusted level detail from unconfirmed (memo) to confirmed (firm). (See **attachment 19B-1** for 1F3 formats.)

19.31.3.1. Adjusted stock levels that require materiel manager approval. When the AF Form 1996 is approved, the materiel manager will input the data into the D035E database and return the AF Form 1996. When the approved AF Form 1996 is received, Requirements must process a 1F3A (approval) input, which establishes the adjusted level detail as confirmed (firm). Do not process a 1F3A until an approved AF Form 1996 is received. If this input is processed before materiel manager approval, and subsequent loading into the D035E database, the materiel manager will return an XE5 transaction (reject code "R") to the initiator stating that the adjusted level is not valid. If this occurs, Requirements must then process a TRIC 1F3V (validation) input with an asterisk in position 73. This input blanks the approval date and changes the adjusted stock level detail from confirmed (firm) to unconfirmed (memo). If an XE5 transaction is received and there is an approved AF Form 1996 on file, contact the appropriate materiel manager.

19.31.3.2. The 1F3A outputs a management notice to Requirements indicating that an adjusted stock level detail has changed from unconfirmed (memo) to confirmed (firm).

19.31.3.3. The notice and the approved adjusted stock level request are processed as follows:

19.31.3.3.1. Command or HQ AFMC ALC approved adjusted stock levels. Normally the approval authority returns only one copy of the original request to Stock Control.

19.31.3.3.2. Requirements does the following:

19.31.3.3.2.1. Pulls the copy in the suspense file (the reproduction of the original request) and annotates it with the approval date.

19.31.3.3.2.2. Attaches the output notice to the reproduced copy of the request and forwards them to the requester for use during the next review or validation.

19.31.3.3.2.3. Files copy 1 of the original request (the signed copy) to provide the basis for audits or inspections of these adjusted stock levels.

19.31.3.3.2.4. Maintains this file in document number sequence for ease of use in the review and

validation processes.

NOTE:

Requirements may deviate from this filing sequence at the option of the major command. If Requirements is granted permission to use another method of filing, the file must be fully cross-referenced so that the supporting material for the approved adjusted stock level can be readily located.

19.31.3.3.3. Base approved adjusted stock levels. Requirements personnel remove the copy from the suspense file and destroy it. They then attach the output notice to the signed adjusted stock level request and forward them to the requester for use during the next review or validation.

19.31.4. If the AF Form 1996 is returned disapproved, Stock Control personnel prepare a TRIC 1F3 (delete) input to delete the memo adjusted stock level detail record. Stock Control personnel then attach the output notice generated by this input to the adjusted stock level request, and forward all copies to the requester. Requirements should make sure that the reason for disapproval is clearly indicated. When Stock Control personnel receive AF Forms 1996 that give no reason for the disapproval, they should return the forms to the proper agency for annotation. Once the approval agency has clearly identified the reason for the disapproval, Requirements forwards the AF Forms 1996 to the requester.

19.32. Processing Adjusted Stock Level Requests for Bench Stock Items.

19.32.1. The following procedures permit easy identification of stock levels adjusted because of changes to bench stock. These procedures also minimize the workload associated with the initial loading and revalidation for bench stock items.

19.32.2. Review of Problem Items. Stock Control personnel closely examine problem items and carefully review the data on the item record to determine if the current stock level requires adjustment. To determine if an adjusted stock level load is required, Stock Control personnel usually consider such factors as current stock levels, past consumption, end item application, known mission change requirements, and type bench stock supported.

19.32.3. Loading Adjusted Stock Levels. If Requirements personnel determine that a level is required to maintain balances to support bench stock organization, they load the level with a level directed by code D. They also enter the document number from the master bench stock detail record in the application field and the type of adjusted stock level detail record loaded. A 156 reject notice will occur if the application field of the 1F3 input has a master bench stock detail, and the amount authorized is exceeded by three times. If it is required to process a 1F3 against multiple bench stock details on a stock number, see **attachment 19B-14.**

19.32.4. Validation of Levels. When Stock Control personnel determine a level is required, they become the initiator of the load request and are then responsible for reviewing and validating the level using the normal procedures outlined in this section. Bases may also use additional methods to monitor the effectiveness of these levels in supporting bench stock requirements. Local programs or use of the M04 or D04 may be used to determine if levels need to be changed or deleted when the corresponding bench stock detail has been changed or deleted.

19.33. Processing AFMC Managed ERRCD XDx Items Which Produce Reject Notice 156.

19.33.1. Conditions for 156 Reject. The following criteria will produce a 156 reject notice for AFMC-managed items: 1) The adjusted stock level requested is equal to or less than the computed demand level; 2) ERRCD is XD(x); 3) RID is F(xx); 4) Type level code is A, B, or C; 5) Level directed by code is B; and 6) approval flag is A or C.

NOTE:

Reject 156 is not produced on items loaded as memo. Stock Control personnel must return the AF Form 1996 to the originator of the request. The originator must then justify the need for an adjusted level. Stock Control personnel should indicate clearly on the returned AF Form 1996 that an effective demand level already covers the requester's requirement. The requester should resubmit the request only if a need can be clearly demonstrated.

19.33.2. Verification and Approval. If the requester demonstrates the need for the requested stock level adjustment, Stock Control personnel forward the request to the next level of approval for action.

19.33.2.1. If the request is approved, Stock Control personnel enter the following when loading the adjusted stock level detail record:

19.33.2.1.1. LJC S

19.33.2.1.2. Type level code C

19.33.2.1.3. Level of approval code B

19.33.2.1.4. Date of approval blank

19.33.2.2. This adjusted stock level detail record always remains noneffective for requisitioning purposes (memo), but remains effective for the preventing of excessing.

19.33.2.3. As with command or HQ AFMC approved levels, Stock Control personnel file a copy of the AF Form 1996 in the Approved AF Form 1996 File in Requirements.

19.33.3. Output Notices. If the computed stock level becomes less than the adjusted stock level, the requirements program outputs an I141 management notice to Requirements, adjusts the date of last review to the current date, and places a flag in the first position of the major command code field of the adjusted stock level detail record.

19.33.4. Matching the Output Notice with the Original Request. Stock Control personnel should match the output notice with the original request and action taken, then forward the request to the applicable ALC for approval.

19.33.4.1. If the ALC approves the request, Stock Control personnel do the following:

19.33.4.1.1. Process 1F3C inputs to assign the appropriate LJC, type level code, and level of approval code.

19.33.4.1.2. Process a 1F3A input to record the date of the last approved AF Form 1996. (See **attachment 19B-1** for 1F3 formats.) The distribution of the AF Form 1996 is the same as for HQ AFMC approved adjusted stock levels. Above the request, Stock Control personnel must process 1F3D inputs to delete the detail record from the computer.

19.33.5. Automatic Deletion of the Detail Record. If Stock Control personnel do not change or delete this detail record within 45 days from the date of the management notice, program control

automatically deletes the detail record during the next requirements computation.

19.34. Organizational Requests for an Increased Adjusted Stock Level Quantity.

19.34.1. The procedures of this paragraph apply when the requester of a base initiated and approved adjusted stock level desires an increased quantity. Normal distribution rules for the AF Form 1996 apply. For wholesale contractor-managed assets, see paragraph above.

19.34.2. Processing. Stock Control personnel prepare a new AF Form 1996 for the total quantity desired and process a 1F3 input to load the new level.

NOTE:

Stock Control personnel must be sure to enter the duplicate detail override flag on the load input and to leave the approval/validation date blank. This process overrides reject 072, permits the record to load as memo, and loads the duplicate detail flag. During the approval process, the old adjusted stock level is still effective for requisitioning purposes and for preventing excesses.

19.34.3. Deleting the Firm Detail Record. If the request for an increase in the adjusted stock level is approved, Stock Control personnel use 1F3 delete inputs to delete the firm detail record.

NOTE:

Stock Control personnel must also process a 1F3A or 1F3V input, with the duplicate detail override flag. This updates the date of approval/review and deletes the duplicate detail flag.

19.34.4. Deleting the Memo Detail Record. If the request for an increase in the adjusted stock level is not approved, Stock Control personnel process a 1F3 delete input against the memo detail record.

19.35. Followup on Requests for Adjusted Stock Level Approval, Including Process for Communications-Electronics / Space /Missiles (Non-Airborne).

19.35.1. Processing Followups. Requirements follows up a request for an adjusted stock level when approval is not received 1) within 10 days for base approved and adjusted levels, or 2) within 45 days for major command, HQ AFMC (ALC) and HQ USAF approved adjusted stock levels. Requirements follows up a request for an adjusted stock level through the same channels that it sent the original request. To do so, it prepares a cover letter requesting approval of the original request and sends it and a reproduced copy of the AF Form 1996 or other media to the original addressee.

19.35.2. Additional Followups. In general, additional followups should be unnecessary. However, should the approval authority fail to respond within 30 days after the followup, Stock Control personnel take the following actions:

19.35.2.1. Advise the Chief of Supply if the approval authority is at the base level. The COS will then determine the proper course of action.

19.35.2.2. Send a letter documenting the submission and followup dates if approval authority is beyond the base level. Forward this letter through command channels to the major command Director of Supply.

19.36. Processing Predetermined Adjusted Stock Level Requests, **Including Process for Communications-Electronics / Space /Missiles (Non-Airborne).**

19.36.1. Directive Requests. Adjusted stock levels directed by an HQ AFMC activity, a special operating agency, or HQ USAF are directive in nature. Because they are directives rather than true requests, Requirements should load them with the document number of Requirements activity.

NOTE:

Requirements may receive these directive requests on an AF Form 1996 or other correspondence except non-airborne and wholesale contractor-managed assets. They should always be loaded as firm adjusted stock level detail records.

19.36.2. Document Filing. Requirements files the original copy of the AF Form 1996 or other supporting documentation in document number sequence for support of the detail record in the computer and for use later during review and validation processing. Requirements personnel may deviate from this filing sequence at the option of the major command. If this option is exercised, they must make sure that the file is fully cross-referenced to ensure ease in locating the supporting materiel for the directed adjusted stock levels. See non-airborne process for location of level data on supporting documentation. Do not use AF Form(s) 1996 for non-airborne items and wholesale contractor-managed assets.

NOTE:

This file may be merged with the base initiated request file.

19.36.3. Loading Predetermined Adjusted Stock Levels. To load predetermined adjusted stock levels, Stock Control personnel load 1F3 inputs with a valid date in positions 73-77, unless they are with the ISSL process. See **section 19C** for details on this procedure.

19.36.4. Adjusted Stock Level (ASL) Process for Communications-Electronics / Space / Missiles (Non-Airborne).

19.36.4.1. The following process permits establishing pre-positioned Adjusted Stock Level(s) (ASLs) for Communications-Electronics / Space / Missiles (Non-Airborne) spares. These procedures will support the peculiar characteristics, such as; Low Daily Demand Rates (DDR), and long Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF) of Communications-Electronics / Space / Missiles (Non-Airborne) assets. Ensure only SPF/ORP/JTA Line Replacement Units (LRUs) and Shop Replacement Units (SRU) with ERRCD of "XDx" are considered for the establishment of an adjusted level. Additions/changes for Space and Missile systems will be forwarded to HQ AFSPC/LGSW. Although ASL approval procedures as described below, and in **volume 1, part 1, chapter 12**, still apply, an AF Form 1996 is not required for documentation of Communications Systems / NSNs listed on the AFCA Supply Web site. Essential assets will be pre-positioned so mission degradation does not occur.

19.36.4.2. Definitions.

19.36.4.2.1. Single Point Failure (SPF) is an item whose failure renders a system inoperative and/or unable to perform its designated mission.

19.36.4.2.1.1. Mission requirements dictate that the system restoration time is 48 hours or less and a spare requires pre-positioning to support this time frame.

19.36.4.2.1.2. Range/depth of weapon system inventory warrants pre-positioning of a spare (i.e., remote sites and hazardous weather conditions) or item is stored at a designated centralized

storage location.

19.36.4.2.1.3. Asset is a safety item requiring pre-positioning.

19.36.4.2.2. Operational Readiness Part (ORP) is an item that does not fit the definition of an SPF. Various other conditions require the pre-positioning, such as a unit's unique location and small world-wide inventory.

19.36.4.2.2.1. System is required to maintain maximum redundant capabilities or is a one-of-a-kind system.

19.36.4.2.2.2. Mission requirements dictate that the system restoration time is 48 hours or less and a spare requires pre-positioning to support this time frame.

19.36.4.2.2.3. Range/depth of weapon system inventory warrants pre-positioning of a spare (i.e., remote sites and hazardous weather conditions) or item is stored at a designated centralized storage location.

19.36.4.2.2.4. Asset is a safety item requiring pre-positioning.

19.36.4.2.3. Joint Transfer Agreement (JTA) are communication systems and spares that are inter-service related and pre-positioned as directed by Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) agreement.

19.36.4.2.3.1. Pre-positioning is required IAW DOD Joint Transfer Agreement (JTA).

19.36.4.3. Lead Command Responsibilities (See AFI 10-9).

19.36.4.3.1. Identify SPF/ORP/JTA items by system and act as focal point for gathering information for additions, deletions, or changes.

19.36.4.3.2. Lead Commands forward SPF/ORP/JTA data to HQ AFCA/GCSL.

19.36.4.4. MAJCOM Responsibilities.

19.36.4.4.1. Ensure ASLs are reviewed and validated annually. SPF/ORP/JTA changes forwarded to Lead Command with all other changes to HQ AFCA/GCSL.

19.36.4.5. Base Responsibilities.

19.36.4.5.1. Maintain assets on Supply Points close to or at work centers if feasible. This is Chief of Supply or organizational responsibility. JTA assets will be maintained on the supply point for the life of the system.

19.36.4.5.2. Verify End Item in use.

19.36.4.5.3. Load ASLs as directed by their MAJCOM.

19.36.4.6. HQ AFCA Responsibilities.

19.36.4.6.1. HQ AFCA/GCSL will establish a Web page for non-sensitive ASL/NSN related information.

19.36.4.6.2. HQ AFCA/GCSL will post changes and make additions or deletions to their Home Web page (http://www.afca.scott.af.mil/c-e_supply/levels.htm) and data base file as requested by MAJCOMs.

19.37. Loads, Changes, and Deletes to Adjusted Stock Level Detail Records.

19.37.1. The Type L Detail Record. The SBSS provides a type L adjusted stock level detail record for the control and management of adjusted stock levels. The type L detail records, used in conjunction with the signed Semiannual Base Review Listings, are the only records (file) needed to support base approved adjusted stock levels until such levels become 1 year old. However, no Review Listing is available for those base approved adjusted stock levels that have been established or validated within the last 180 days. Either the adjusted stock level has not yet been reviewed or the validation AF Form 1996 produced by option 2 was used to conduct the review of the adjusted stock level. These special field levels are supported only by the approved AF Form 1996 maintained by the originator.

NOTE:

The adjusted stock level detail record must be supported both by correspondence and an approved AF Form 1996 when the adjusted stock level is directed by a major command or HQ AFMC (ALC) or when a base initiated request requires major command or HQ AFMC (ALC) approval. For non-airborne and wholesale contractor-managed assets, an AF Form 1996 is not required.

19.37.2. Loads to ISGs. Stock Control personnel may load minimum adjusted stock level detail records to any item within an ISG. Moreover, Stock Control personnel may load multiple detail records to the same item or group when 1) the adjusted stock level is required to support different end items (SRD), or 2) support is required by different shops within the same organization. The following subparagraphs describe adjusted stock level load, change, validate, approval date update, review date update, and delete actions. For the correct format to load or change, a non-airborne level see **attachment 19B-21**.

19.37.3. The 1F3L Load Input.

19.37.3.1. Minimum adjusted stock levels are loaded as follows:

19.37.3.1.1. Minimum levels, all types A and B, and type C with ERRCD XD and level of approval flag A, will load automatically when either the input quantity or the approved minimum level(s) for an ISG or bachelor item is greater than the demand level.

19.37.3.1.2. Type C minimum levels which do not meet the criteria are accepted by the adjusted stock level load program and create an adjusted stock level detail record without regard to the requisitioning objective. The program automatically retains these detail records.

19.37.3.2. Maximum adjusted stock levels are restricted to one per ISG group or bachelor item. The adjusted stock level load program rejects any attempt to load a maximum level when an adjusted stock level detail record already exists with a maximum level for that item or group.

19.37.3.3. Fixed adjusted stock levels are restricted to one per ISG group or bachelor item. When there is a fixed level on such an item or group, no minimum or maximum levels may be loaded. If either a minimum or maximum level has already been established for that item or group, the adjusted stock level load program rejects the input.

NOTE:

If a fixed level exits, neither a minimum nor a maximum level may be loaded.

19.37.4. The 1F3 Change Input. Requirements may process 1F3 change inputs to update the following: quantity, application, SRD, project code, level directed by, major command, LJC,

approval flag, shop repair capability, type level flag, or fixed level variable factor. The input change data are subject to the same edits as loads.

19.37.5. The 1F3D Delete Input. The 1F3D input deletes the adjusted stock level detail record for the specified document number. The 1F3D input also updates the item record when applicable.

19.37.6. The 1F3V Validation Input. The 1F3V updates both the date of last review and the date of approval/last validation to the current date in positions 73-77 on the adjusted stock level detail record. When a valid current date is entered, the adjusted stock level load program removes the file status memo flag from the first position of the major command code field. If position 73 contains an asterisk (*), the program blanks the date of approval/last validation and enters the current date in the date of last review field.

19.37.7. The 1F3A Approval Date Update Input. The 1F3A input converts memo adjusted stock level detail records to firm by updating the date of approval/last validation to the date in input positions 73-77 of the adjusted stock level detail record. If the approval date is greater than the current date, the program does not update the date of last review. If the approval date is equal to or less than the current date, the program enters the date in input positions 73-77 in the date of last review field.

NOTE:

This input cannot be used to blank the date of approval/last validation or date of last review, nor can it be used to update the date of approval/last validation if a date is currently assigned.

19.37.8. The 1F3R Review Date Update Input. The 1F3R updates or blanks the date of last review on the adjusted stock level detail record. The date of last review is determined by the date in input positions 73-77. The program places this date in the date of last review field. However, if input position 73 contains an asterisk (*), the program blanks the date of last review field.

19.37.9. File Maintenance. When the adjusted stock level load program processes file changes (stock number changes and merges), it transfers adjusted stock levels to the gaining stock number.

19.37.10. AFMC-Managed XD(x) Items.

19.37.10.1. An XE4 output is produced for each firm, minimum, maximum, and fixed level (216 detail, directed by codes A, B, C, D, or E). Also, the XE4 output will include a CHPMSK flag from the 234 CHPMSK detail loaded for an HQ AFMC-managed XD(x) item. XE4 changes are produced for each firm level whenever the level directed by code, adjusted level, and/or validation date is changed. XE4 deletes are produced when firm levels are deleted, changed to memo, or when a firm level is changed to LJC 0. These transactions are routed to the D035C system at each ALC to give the item manager visibility of each base's approved adjusted stock levels.

19.37.10.2. XE4 transactions not passing initial edits at the ALC are returned to the initiator by transaction XE5. XE5 transactions must be worked diligently by Stock Control to ensure the item manager recognizes each base's adjusted levels. Until the XE5 is returned and passes the ALC's edits, the adjusted level will not be recognized by the item manager.

19.37.10.3. In order to ensure XE5 transactions are being processed, the Stock Control Officer must ensure incoming XE5 transactions are routed to Stock Control for correction. This can be done by coordinating with Computer Operations to load a SIFS Inbound Equate record (1JB) and a corresponding 1JC in accordance with part 4. Use an element file distinction to ensure the file is date/time stamped. The XE5 file should be designated for the adjusted level monitor in Stock Control. The adjusted level monitor will use **attachment 19B-10** to correct the XE5 transaction and then ensure it is subsequently retransmitted to the ALC.

19.38. Levels Computation and File Status.

19.38.1. Deletion of Records During Computation. When processing requirements computation or file status, the requirements program compares the sum of the minimum adjusted stock levels (type levels A, B, and C, both memo and firm, except for memo LJC 0) to the group demand level. The requirements program automatically deletes adjusted stock levels with a type level code of A or B if the group demand level is equal to or greater than the sum of the minimum levels. Adjusted stock levels with an LJC of 0 or T or type level code of C will not be deleted. Note that if the item record meets deletion criteria and the only detail is an adjusted stock level with an LJC of 0, the detail will be deleted during file status. Stock Control personnel use the delete notices provided as a result of this action to purge the applicable Stock Control or customer supporting documentation file.

19.38.1.1. FB and FE accounts--type A and type B minimum levels. The adjusted stock level program produces adjusted stock level justification outputs (XE4) with transaction code D when the program deletes HQ AFMC-managed items with ERRCD XD or changes an item with LJC T or LJC 0.

19.38.1.2. FK account NOCM--type A and type B minimum levels.

19.38.2. Deletion of Other Detail Records. To delete adjusted stock level detail records other than those listed above, Stock Control personnel must process a 1F3 input with action code D (delete).

19.38.3. Reject Notice 468. If during file status or levels computation, the adjusted stock level program finds multiple maximum level detail records within the group or finds a fixed level detail record with any other adjusted stock level in the file, it issues a 468 reject notice (cannot compute demand level).

NOTE:

These rejects will occur daily until the computer record has been corrected.

19.38.4. Management Notice I021. An I021 management notice is produced during requirements review for all minimum adjusted stock levels (types A, B, C) that contain an approval date greater than 730 days. These levels are changed to memo when the approval date is greater than 745 days old. The I021 management notice identifies adjusted stock levels that are past due revalidation.

19.38.4.1. Adjusted stock levels, LJC A memo or firm, are deleted during requirements review when the expiration date is greater than 1095 days old.

19.38.4.2. Adjusted stock levels, LJC T memo or firm, are automatically changed to memo, the LJC is changed to 0 (zero), and the approval/expiration dates are blanked when the expiration

date is greater than 1095 days old.

19.38.4.3. Adjusted stock level, type level C, LJC L, will be deleted when the date established is greater than 365 days.

19.38.4.4. Mission change details, type level G, or H, are deleted when the date of the approval (mission support effective date) is greater than 365 days.

19.38.5. Computation of the Reorder Point. The reorder point for stock replenishment is computed as follows for supplies, equipment, and munitions:

19.38.5.1. Type level A--one-third of the minimum level quantity or the normal reorder point, whichever is greater.

19.38.5.2. Type levels B and C--one less than the adjusted stock level quantity or the normal reorder point, whichever is greater.

19.38.5.3. Type level D--one less than the maximum level quantity or the normal reorder point, whichever is less.

19.38.5.4. Type level E--one less than the adjusted stock level quantity when both the variable reorder level flag is blank and when the LJC is other than 3. VRF equals fixed level variable factor field of the type level E adjusted stock level quantity.

19.38.5.4.1. If the VRF is other than blank, the file status/requirements computation routines compute the ROL as follows: (.10 x VRF) x adjusted stock level quantity = ROL. For example, when the VRF = 3 and the level detail quantity = 100, then the ROL = (.10 x 3) x 100 = 30.00, or 30.

NOTE:

The program does not adjust the product of this computation. However, if the product were 11.3, only the whole number would be used; that is, 11. If required, program control initiates the requisitioning action only when assets on-hand are equal to or less than the computed ROL.

19.38.5.4.2. If the LJC is a 3 for an EOQ item, the reorder point is one-third of the adjusted stock level quantity, or the normal reorder point, whichever is greater. For repair cycle items with an LJC of 3, the reorder level is one less than the adjusted stock level quantity.

19.39. Review and Validation.

19.39.1. Adjusted stock levels will be validated with the requesting activity at least every 2 years (730 days). Base Supply will use program R35/NGV828, Adjusted Stock Level Review, to conduct the review or validation process. Stock Control will schedule (monthly, quarterly, etc.) the R35 program to accommodate local work loads. See non-airborne review and validation process.

19.39.2. Review Process. The review process applies to adjusted stock levels which support the LSS concept of management as well as ISSL. Use option 1 of the R35 to perform the desired reviews. Validation of these levels is not required.

19.39.3. Validation Process. The validation process is a complete line item review in which the requesting activity certifies that the requirement and authority for each level is still valid.

19.39.3.1. Use option 2 of the R35 program to validate base-initiated levels (directed by code

B).

19.39.3.2. Use option 4 of the R35 program when the directed-code is other than B (that is, A, C, or D).

NOTE:

The R35 must be processed sufficiently in advance of the expiration date to ensure that required levels remain effective.

19.39.4. Adjusted Stock Level Review Program (R35/NGV828). This program reviews and validates adjusted stock levels. (See chapter 6, **attachment 6B-47** for all options available.) Stock Control personnel may use the following options with the review/validation process:

19.39.4.1. Option 1 provides a listing of LSS levels and/or ISSL for review. The current Julian date is used to update the date of last review field of the level detail.

19.39.4.2. Option 2 provides a listing of all base-initiated levels with type level codes A-E with an approval date greater than 540 days. The requesting activity uses the listing for line item review and validation. This option is provided to produce 1F3V inputs to update the date of approval/validation automatically.

19.39.4.3. Option 3 of the R35 provides a listing of Mission/Change or NASSL records based on: system designator, SRD, or type level code. This option of the R35 does NOT update the database, and it may be run at any time on an as-required basis.

19.39.4.4. Option 4 produces a listing of 1) all adjusted stock levels which have a directed-by of A, C, or D and 2) type levels codes A through E which have an approval/validation date greater than 540 days. An option is provided to provide 1F3V inputs to update the date of approval/validation automatically.

19.39.4.5. Option 5 provides a list of memo adjusted stock level detail records when the date established is greater than 45 days. This option should be processed monthly.

19.39.4.6. Option 6 provides a listing of all type level codes A through E as indicated by other select options.

19.40. Review/Validation of Base-Initiated Levels.

19.40.1. Processing Option 2. Processing program R35, option 2, will serve as both the review and the validation document for base-initiated levels. A place for the signatures of both Stock Control supervisor and the appropriate shop/flight chief will be printed on the document. Stock Control must prepare at least three copies of the listing if Requirements maintains a suspense copy. If a suspense file is not maintained, two copies of the listing are prepared, and the procedures for distribution of copy 3 are ignored.

19.40.1.1. Copies 1 and 2 to the requesting activity. The organization that requested the level (the initiator) must review each adjusted level appearing on the list. The shop/flight chief must certify that the information is valid. After the validation is complete and the signatures are provided, the requesting activity will return both copies of the listing to Stock Control for processing action.

19.40.1.1.1. If the justification has changed or a quantity increase is requested, validation of the existing level is not authorized. The requesting activity, therefore, must prepare and submit a

new AF Form 1996 for processing. When the new level is approved, the old level will be deleted.

19.40.1.1.2. If levels are no longer required, draw a line through the appropriate levels.

19.40.1.1.3. If a quantity is to be reduced, circle the listed quantity and enter the reduced quantity above the circled quantity.

19.40.1.2. Copy 3 to Requirements. Requirements (or appropriate activity in other than FB or FE accounts) retains copy 3 in suspense. Once the initiator has processed and returned copy 1, Requirements destroys copy 3.

19.40.2. Action Taken upon Receipt of the Listing. Take the following action after receiving the signed validation listing:

19.40.2.1. For all levels which were validated and certified as still required, no additional processing actions are required to update the validation date on the detail records. The validation dates are automatically updated when the R35 report is processed.

19.40.2.2. Make sure that all requested changes on the listing are processed. If there is a request to change the justification or increase the quantity and a new AF Form 1996 is not attached or submitted, advise the requesting activity that a new AF Form 1996 must be submitted. When a new AF Form 1996 is submitted, the current adjusted level should be retained as a valid level until the new level is approved and loaded as firm.

19.40.2.3. When all processing actions have been completed, Stock Control supervisor will sign and date copies 1 and 2 to certify that all processing actions have been completed.

19.40.2.4. For HQ AFMC (ALC) or command-approved adjusted stock levels (level approval codes A or C) appearing on the listing, take the following action (except non-airborne).

19.40.2.4.1. Locate the original approved AF Forms 1996 from the file in Requirements. Annotate the reverse side of the forms with the date the level was validated.

19.40.2.4.2. Keep the original approved AF Forms 1996 on file in Requirements. Continue to annotate the forms with the most current validation date until the level is deleted.

19.40.2.4.3. Keep copy 1 of the most current validation listing to certify that validation was accomplished. The original approved AF Forms 1996 may be attached to this listing or cross-referenced within the file.

19.40.2.4.4. Return copy 2 of the listing to the requesting activity for filing.

19.40.2.4.5. Remove copy 3 of the listing from suspense.

19.40.2.5. For base-approved adjusted stock levels (level approval code B), take the following action:

19.40.2.5.1. Review the validation listing to ensure no levels with level approval codes A or C are listed.

19.40.2.5.2. Remove copy 3 from the suspense file if the listing is limited to base-approved adjusted levels. Destroy copy 3 and copy 2.

19.40.2.5.3. Forward copy 1 to the requesting activity for filing.

NOTE:

No supporting documentation is required to be filed in Requirements for base-approved adjusted stock levels.

19.41. Review/Validation of Predetermined Levels, Including Communications-Electronics / Space /Missiles (Non-Airborne).

19.41.1. ISSL, MSSL, and LSS Levels. Use option 1 of the R35 for the review of 1) levels created as a result of ISSL processing and 2) levels selected for LSS management. See **attachment 19B-18** for frequency and distribution of the review listings.

NOTE:

ISSL, MSSL, and LSS levels cannot be validated. See **volume 1, part 1, chapter 12** for additional information on these type levels.

19.41.1.1. When directed to conduct a review, Stock Control will process the R35, option 1. Option 1 provides a listing of all ISSL and LSS levels. The review date is updated on LSS levels only. Stock Control will contact the supported activity to determine whether the system or end item is still being supported. Unless otherwise directed by the MAJCOM, Stock Control will also contact the supported activity to determine whether the system or end item is still required. The R35, option 1, provides the capability to list all levels for a requested ISSL in either a line-by-line item review or summary totals. However, Stock Control is not required to conduct a line item review unless the directing MAJCOM requests it.

19.41.1.2. Upon completion of the review, Requirements will file the listing until the next directed review.

19.41.2. Command-Directed and HQ AFMC-Directed Levels. Use option 4 of the R35 to validate command- and HQ AFMC-directed levels. The 1F3V images produced by RPT R35 option 4 automatically loads to the PSEUDO for input to update both the review date and approval date.

19.41.2.1. Forward the listing to the activity that directed the establishment of the level. Forward the listing for classified COMSEC assets to CPSG/DIW, Lackland AFB TX 78243, for validation.

19.41.2.2. When the listing is returned, use the 1F3C and 1F3D inquiry screens (INQ1F3C/367 and INQ1F3D/371) to make any necessary changes or deletes to the levels as indicated by the validation activity.

19.41.2.3. When all processing actions have been completed, Stock Control supervisor will sign and date the listing to certify all processing actions have been accomplished.

19.41.2.3.1. Requirements will keep the signed listing until the next validation.

19.41.3. HQ USAF-Directed Levels. Stock Control, supervisor will use option 4 of the R35 to validate USAF-directed levels. The validation will consist of verifying the existence of the appropriate directives. Once the directives have been verified, review and certify the level quantity with the actual requirement. Then take action to update, change, or delete the levels by processing 1F3V inputs. After this has been completed, Stock Control supervisor will sign and date the listing. Requirements will file the listing until the next validation.

NOTE:

There is no requirement to have off-base personnel sign HQ USAF-directed levels.

19.41.4. Review/Validation of Adjusted Stock Levels (ASLs) for Single Point Failure (SPF), Operational Readiness Part (ORP), and Joint Transfer Agreement (JTA) items for Communications-Electronics / Space (Non-Airborne).

19.41.4.1. Bases will conduct and complete a review/validation of predetermined items to ensure all levels are loaded for the approved NSNs.

NOTE:

Run January and July pulling only those that are beyond xxx critical number of days.

19.41.4.2. Review will be accomplished during the months of January and July using local SURGE which selects on 216-APPLICATION-SRAN-TASKING=LSPF, LORP, or LJTA and 216 -DATE-OF-APPROVAL greater than 540 days old.

NOTE:

This will put the Single Point Failure (SPF) validation in line with the existing R35 option 4 criteria for pre-determined levels. Processing the SURGE semi-annually will pick-up any SPFs exceeding the 540 day criteria.

19.41.4.3. Bases will validate their ASLs with the master data base located at HQ AFCA Web site, http://www.afca.af.mil/c-e_supply/levels.htm.

19.41.4.4. Base Supply, Stock Control, will take action to inform maintenance personnel that an ASL is being deleted and provide reason why. In addition, the Supply Point monitor (in base supply) will be notified that an ASL has been deleted. This will ensure Supply Point details are deleted.

19.41.4.5. Bases submit recommended additions/changes to their MAJCOMs.

19.41.4.6. MAJCOMs will submit ASL changes to the Lead Command. Lead Command will submit SPF changes to HQ AFCA/GCSL.

19.41.4.7. Product Improvement Working Group (PIWG) members will: (See NOTE).

NOTE:

If no PIWG is held for a weapon system, the Lead Command will coordinate with the using commands to accomplish the review through an appropriate forum.

19.41.4.8. Validate if SRD/MDS is still supported and will be retained in inventory.

19.41.4.9. Validate all SPF, ORP, and JTA ASLs pre-approved levels currently established against each SRD. Use the data base maintained on the AFCA Web page. This also includes any levels coordinated and established as a result of base or MAJCOMs recommendations.

19.41.4.10. After approval of pre-positioned level, MAJCOMs will direct the base to establish a firm (fixed) ASL. AF Space Com will direct which type level flag to use.

19.41.4.11. Lead Command/MAJCOM representative(s) will then provide HQ AFCA/GCS when list of changes, additions, or deletions NSNs.

19.41.4.12. HQ AFCA Responsibilities.

19.41.4.12.1. HQ AFCA/GCSL will maintain changes to the AFCA Web page involving changes, additions, and deletions.

19.41.4.12.2. When the AFCA Web has been updated to reflect subject changes, HQ AFCA/GCSL will notify AF Communications-Electronics Supply Working Group (AF CESWG) members.

19.41.4.12.3. Send changes to appropriate ALC for validation. Those levels that don't match, contact data base manager at HQ AFCA/GCSL. Data base manager will coordinate with respective Lead Command/MAJCOM representatives. Air Logistic Center (ALC) has right to re-negotiate a proposed ASL. **NOTE:** A format giving specific data for loading ASLs for communications (non-airborne) SPF, ORP and JTA NSNs is at **attachment 19B-21**.

NOTE:

1. Two Tables will be used in the SPF Reviews.

2. Table 1 (Format for Communications NSN List). See **attachment 19B-22**.

3. Table 2 (Format for Communications Single Point Failure List). See **attachment 19B-23**.

19.42. Special Management of Life of System Stocks (LJC 0).

19.42.1. Retention of Assets at Base Level. This paragraph describes the procedures used to retain selected assets at base or use-level in order to support aircraft and missiles/systems, subsystems/equipment, and to prevent the premature disposal of CEM systems and equipment. The MAJCOM decides if Stock Control will use the LSS technique to identify and manage items or systems. Application of these procedures will be limited to the following:

19.42.1.1. Systems procured under tri-service or interservice agreements.

19.42.1.2. Systems procured, provisioned, and managed by a major command other than AFMC for which there is no central manager.

19.42.1.3. Limited application systems centrally managed by AFMC or some other service/agency.

19.42.2. Managerial Responsibilities under the LSS Concept. Major commands electing to use the LSS technique are totally responsible for identifying all items managed under the LSS concept in their commands and for keeping current the list of items so managed. The parent MAJCOM is responsible for identifying the specific LSS items for tenant organizations. The tenant MAJCOM is responsible for notifying the host MAJCOM which end items it wants to have included under the LSS concept.

19.42.3. Managing Repair Cycle Items under LSS Concept. A tenant MAJCOM stocking repair cycle items and repair parts (stocked under criteria in paragraph above) retains them (1) until the end article for which the repair cycle items and repair parts are stocked is either disposed of or moved from the base or installation, or (2) until an individual repair cycle item or repair part becomes obsolete. Stock Control will identify all items managed under these procedures on an adjusted stock level detail record with a LJC of 0.

19.42.4. Stockage of LSS Items with LJC T. Usually Stock Control uses a firm adjusted stock

level detail record with an LJC of T (ISSL) for its initial stockage of those items identified as LSS. Following the initial stockage period, program control automatically changes the adjusted stock level to memo and the LJC to 0. As a result, program control requisitions these items only when a computed requirement exists. Stock Control returns LSS coded assets to depot stocks or redistributes them only when a firm requirement exists. The LSS flag is provided to RAMPS via the XE4 output (as specified by **attachment 19B-9**).

NOTE:

Items coded LSS will never be transferred to DRMO for disposal as long as the item is coded with LJC T or 0.

19.42.5. Firm Adjusted Stock Levels Assigned LJC T. Program control will stratify firm adjusted stock levels assigned LJC T as a numerical or comparable stockage objective. When these levels are converted to memo with an LJC code 0, program control will stratify these assets as economic retention items.

19.42.6. Adjusted Stock Level Detail Record with LJC 0. Adjusted stock level detail records with LJC 0 will always be memo. Program control will reject any attempt to load a date of approval or validation. Program control also automatically changes the date of approval to zeros if an attempt is made to make the LJC on the detail a 0.

19.42.7. Adjusted Stock Level Detail Records with LJC 0. Program control does not delete adjusted stock level detail records with LJC 0 unless the item record meets the deletion criteria of file status (see **section 19A**). Program control retains records in their respective computer files until the end article is disposed of or the individual item becomes obsolete. When applicable, Stock Control must process 1F3D inputs to delete the detail record.

19.42.8. Assignment of ISSL Serial Numbers. Under certain circumstances, the parent MAJCOM may approve items for LSS management but will not assign an ISSL serial number. Instead, the MAJCOM may direct adjusted stock level detail records with LJC 0 be loaded on these items and the spares for support of these items. MAJCOM will provide the information for the application field. Program control allows no formatting edits of this field.

19.43. Quick Reference Charts. Basic procedural paragraphs apply in case of conflict and should always be used for complete understanding of each process. (Quick reference charts for processing the adjusted stock level requests, reviews, and validations are provided in **attachment 19B-9** through **attachment 19B-14**.)

SECTION 19C-- INITIAL SPARES SUPPORT LISTS (ISSLs).

19.44. Overview.

19.44.1. Section Summary. This section provides the information and procedures necessary to understand the use and processing of ISSLs.

19.44.2. ISSL Policy.

19.44.2.1. ISSL Usage. ISSL policy and usage are summarized here for clarification purposes. Specific ISSL policy and usage are outlined in **volume 1, part 1, chapter 12**.

19.44.2.1.1. Aircraft, missiles, engines, communications/electronic systems, and other end articles coming into the inventory through the acquisition/ provisioning process, or a change in

configuration through modifications must be supported as soon as the system is received at the operating location. The ALC supporting the system or end article is responsible for establishing a list of spares and repair parts required for this initial support. The technical equipment specialist at the ALC has the final responsibility for determining the items included in this list. (**NOTE:** Procedures governing item selection are in AFMCI 23-101.) The list is furnished to activating locations as an ISSL, which when processed will establish adjusted stock levels and requisition the required assets. ISSLs are intended to ensure immediate supportability of the system/end article at the base.

19.44.2.1.2. ISSLs should not be used to support systems which are activated at an operating location/base for the first time, if the system is currently in the Air Force inventory at another location and not as the result of provisioning. For example, additional system procurements for systems previously provisioned for (i.e., F15/F16 activations). Weapon systems relocations /transfers are also not usually supported by an ISSL. These situations should normally be supported through the use of NASSLs or MCD (see **section 19D** and **volume 1, part 1, section B**. MAJCOMs are responsible for developing NASSLs and ensuring NASSLs/MCD are used when appropriate.

19.44.2.2. ISSL Data Collection. SRDs must be correctly assigned and used on items required to support a particular weapon system because usage data are collected by SRD and used to update ISSLs for future activations. Data are collected using the SRD demand data update procedures and extracted via the SRD Demand Data Analysis (R37) program. The data are then furnished to HQ AFMC as requested.

19.45. Retention of ISSL Levels. All adjusted levels established due to an ISSL are retained in the computer for 3 years from the date the last end item is received. ISSLs will not be extended unless a waiver is approved by HQ USAF/ILSP. Essential items may be retained through the submission of adjusted stock level requests (AF Form 1996) by MAJCOM or base level (see **section 19B**). Adjusted level requests should be submitted well in advance of ISSL expiration.

19.46. Requesting ISSL and General Processing Procedures.

19.46.1. Bases may not submit requests for Initial Spares Support Lists directly to the appropriate Air Logistics Center by message or letter. MAJCOM/DRU/FOA review and coordination is required on all 1996s/messages/letters before submission to Air Logistic Centers. This policy is outlined in **volume 1, part 1, chapter 12 section F**. Bases must provide the information listed below for each ISSL request submitted.

19.46.2. Transmission of ISSL Images. Bases may request transmission of the ISSL images either by DAAS or by magnetic mass storage media (that is, floppy disk(s)).

19.46.3. ISSL Load Data. Before bases can load ISSLs and related SRD records properly, the ISSL and mission change manager(s) must have the data listed below. Although some data may change, such as the initial activation date, ensure all data are accurate before loading the ISSL. For bases to load an ISSL properly, the directing correspondence from the MAJCOM/ALC must contain the data listed below.

19.46.4. MAJCOM/ALC ISSL Request. The following information must be provided to the MAJCOM/ALC for each ISSL request:

19.46.4.1. Receiving base SRAN.

19.46.4.2. Organization or activity number of the requesting Base Supply.

19.46.4.3. Name and telephone number of the Base Supply ISSL manager.

19.46.4.4. Mark for: organization number of Base Supply ISSL manager.

19.46.4.5. End item or system being installed or delivered (including the standard reporting designator, if available).

19.46.4.6. Need date (programmed operational date).

19.46.4.7. ISSL number for each end item or system.

19.46.5. MAJCOM/ALC ISSL Load. The following information is required before the MAJCOM/ALC loads an ISSL:

19.46.5.1. SRD.

19.46.5.2. MDS.

19.46.5.3. LJC.

19.46.5.4. Major command code.

19.46.5.5. Initial activation date (that is, date last end item received).

19.46.5.6. Mission change date applies (Yes/No).

19.46.5.7. CAMS/TICARRS/AMCMMIS tracking applies (Yes/No).

19.46.5.8. MICAP reporting applies (Yes/No).

19.46.5.9. Project Code.

19.46.5.10. Special processing instructions (if applicable).

19.46.6. Loading ISSL Support Records. The ISSL manager and Records Maintenance must ensure the following records are correctly loaded prior to XCH processing:

19.46.6.1. FSC and MMC records

19.46.6.2. Routing identifier records

19.46.6.3. Authorized base system designators

19.46.6.4. Exception phrase records

19.46.6.5. SRD

19.46.6.6. Exception records. The above records are NOT loaded under program control and will generate rejects during XCH processing if not loaded correctly.

19.46.7. Loading ISSL Records. SBSS processing of ISSLs is accomplished in two phases (batch and online). This process ensures that each ISSL is processed correctly. Each phase is as follows:

19.46.7.1. Phase One. Phase one involves manipulating the ISSL-DATA-RECORD (see to part 4). The following actions occur:

19.46.7.1.1. LOAD - The ISSL DATA INPUT (Program NGV530-XCHHDR) loads and prints

the ISSL-DATA-RECORD using the information contained in the ISSL DATA INPUT select image.

19.46.7.1.2. CHANGE - The ISSL DATA INPUT locates the ISSL-DATA-RECORD previously loaded. The ISSL DATA INPUT will then change and print the ISSL-DATA-RECORD using the information contained in the input select image.

19.46.7.1.3. DELETE - The ISSL DATA INPUT locates the ISSL-DATA-RECORD previously loaded and deletes that ISSL-DATA-RECORD for the ISSL serial number/system designator specified.

19.46.7.1.4. Program NGV530-XCHHDR will produce XE4 change images when required. These images will be placed in a queue to be picked up by SIFS and routed to DDN.

19.46.7.1.5. Program NGV530-XCHHDR will produce XCH delete images when requested. These images are placed directly into the pseudo reader for inline processing.

NOTE:

Any errors detected on the ISSL DATA INPUT select image will produce a 001 reject notice. A more detailed discussion of the ISSL DATA INPUT (program NGV530-XCHHDR) can be found in chapter 6, **attachment 6A-15.**

19.46.7.2. Phase Two. Phase two is accomplished by the ISSL manager once the ISSL-DATA-RECORD has been validated and a monetary impact statement has been produced for the ISSL involved. (See chapter 6, **attachment 6B-11** for more information on the Monetary Impact listing). TRIC XCH images arrive on base through DAAS. Once the XCH images are processed online, the following updates will occur under program control:

19.46.7.2.1. Item records are loaded as required.

19.46.7.2.2. Item record exception data and ECC records are produced as required.

19.46.7.2.3. Special level detail records are loaded, changed, or deleted as required.

19.46.7.2.4. Due-in details containing the ISSL serial number are loaded.

19.46.7.2.5. Requisitions are produced automatically as required.

19.46.7.2.6. Part number records are loaded as required.

19.46.7.2.7. XE4 images will be stored in a queue as required.

19.46.8. Exceptions to ISSL Processing. The ISSL manager must review the following exceptions to normal ISSL processing and take the following actions to ensure correct processing.

19.46.8.1. Note Codes. The Note Codes identify items that are applicable to specific serial numbered end items within a mission, design, and series. These inputs MUST be thoroughly reviewed before processing to ensure that the end item applies to that base.

19.46.8.2. Serial Number Limitation. The applicable technical order for the weapons system or end item is reviewed to determine the serial number limitation (see **volume 1, part 1, chapter 12**). This review is necessary to prevent records from being 1) updated, or 2) created for all end items that do not have an end item assigned. Requisitions and due-in detail records are not

provided under program control for these items. Manual preparation of requisitions/SPR inputs is required for update. (See **attachment 19C-3** for more information.)

19.46.8.3. Equipment Items. Special level detail records are not requisitioned or loaded by the computer for equipment items. (See **attachment 19C-3** for action by the EMS.)

19.46.8.4. Kit Stock Numbered Items. Special level detail records are NOT loaded by the computer for kit stock numbered items. However, requisitions and due-in details are produced for these items under program control.

19.47. Special Management of ISSL Items (LJC A).

19.47.1. Adjusted Stock Levels.

19.47.1.1. Purpose. The following processing allows bases to determine the number of outstanding requisitions that apply to a particular ISSL. Bases can calculate this number by matching adjusted stock level detail serial numbers with due-in detail serial numbers.

19.47.1.2. Processing Procedures. When an ISSL is loaded, an adjusted stock level detail is created under program control if necessary. Additionally, a special requisition will be produced if required. This requisition contains the same date and serial number assigned to the adjusted stock level detail. If requisitioning action is not suppressed because of funds limitations or REX codes, the requisition program creates a due-in detail and requisitions that contain the adjusted stock level detail serial numbers.

NOTE:

LJC A or T and level-directed-by code C are assigned under program control by the ISSL load program.

19.47.2. Assigning Date of Activation.

19.47.2.1. Computer actions. The ISSL activation date is the date the last end item is received. The activation date is loaded to the DATE-OF-APPROVAL field in the SPECIAL-LEVEL-DETAIL. If no date is provided, then the current computer data is used.

19.47.2.2. ISSL manager's actions. If the current computer date is used by default, then the ISSL manager must obtain and then file documents that contain the activation date of the weapon system or end article received by the supported units. Reference these documents as necessary to ensure the current activation date is loaded to the DATE-OF-APPROVAL field in the SPECIAL-LEVEL-DETAIL. Load the correct activation date by processing the change option on ISSL DATA INPUT (program NGV530). Once this option has been processed, the new activation date will be stored in the DATE-OF-APPROVAL field; also, the EXPIRATION-DATE will be adjusted accordingly. (For more information on ISSL DATA INPUT, see chapter 6, **attachment 6A-15**.)

19.48. Preparation of the ISSL Data Input Program Select Image (1XT530).

19.48.1. The ISSL manager must use the information provided by the directing major command to prepare the ISSL DATA INPUT (TRIC XCHHDR). The ISSL DATA INPUT (TRIC XCHHDR) will load the ISSL-DATA-RECORD. This record provides the data for subsequent XCH processing. This data is also used by the requisitioning programs. The ISSL manager must 1) obtain any additional data required to process the ISSL DATA INPUT from the

applicable elements and 2) act as a single point of contact on all questions pertaining to the ISSL being loaded.

19.48.2. Loading Information to the ISSL-DATA-RECORD. The information loaded to the ISSL-DATA-RECORD by TRIC XCHHDR processing forms the basis for all inputs and outputs to the ISSL process. Therefore it is extremely important that the correct data is loaded to the ISSL-DATA-RECORD. The data loaded to the ISSL-DATA-RECORD will be printed at the time of ISSL DATA INPUT (NGV531) processing. It is recommended that the ISSL manager file the most current listing output to validate the data loaded to the ISSL-DATA-RECORD and also serve as a point of reference for any future actions on that particular ISSL.

19.48.3. Obtaining Management Information About ISSL Data Records. To obtain information about ISSL records currently loaded, process a XCHHDRI to inquiry an ISSL record loaded. If a list of ISSLs are necessary, process a QLP list or run the SURGE program. A Base Supply Work Request (AF Form 2011) must be prepared and forwarded to LGSPC whenever a SURGE or a QLP program is requested. The AF Form 2011 should provide a detailed description of the type data required and an output listing format (that is, sort sequence, control breaks, etc.). Preparation of the Base Supply Work Request (AF Form 2011) is covered in chapter 5, **attachment 5A-1**.

19.49. Processing of the ISSL Data Input Program Select Image (1XT530).

19.49.1. Purpose of the ISSL Input TRIC XCHHDR Image. This image loads the ISSL-DATA-RECORD. This record is loaded by CALC key. The CALC key consists of both the system designator and the ISSL serial number. Each time an operation is performed on the ISSL-DATA-RECORD (that is, Load/Change/Delete/Inquiry), the ISSL DATA INPUT first tries to fetch the ISSL-DATA-RECORD. This record is fetched based on the input system designator and the input ISSL serial number.

19.49.2. The ISSL-DATA-RECORD resides within the MISC-AREA-NAME area. If this area is full at the time of ISSL-DATA-RECORD load, a 565 reject notice will be issued. See **chapter 7** for a full explanation of this reject.

19.50. Processing ISSLS with Prefunded Investment Assets.

19.50.1. SM Actions. When an ISSL contains prefunded investment assets, the system manager must take the following actions:

19.50.1.1. Instruct the base ISSL manager not to load the ISSL until an annotated listing/or floppy disk with the applicable images and a letter of transmittal are received.

19.50.1.2. Mail the letter of transmittal and the ISSL listing/floppy disk with the applicable images to the ISSL manager at the requesting base.

NOTE:

The letter of transmittal must include the routing identifier of the account established to receive and account for the prefunded items. The letter must also refer to the requisitioning prefunded investment asset procedures in **volume 1, part 1, chapter 12**.

19.50.2. ISSL Manager Action. After receiving the annotated listing/or floppy disk which identifies prefunded items, the ISSL manager must take the following actions:

19.50.2.1. Separate the ISSL file into two groups: 1) prefunded and 2) all other items.

19.50.2.2. Load the ISSL-DATA-RECORD using the routing identifier provided in the letter of transmittal as the requisition override routing identifier.

NOTE:

The requisition override routing identifier must be loaded to the SBSS before loading the ISSL-DATA-RECORD (see chapter 27, **section 27S**).

19.50.2.3. Process the file which contains prefunded items.

19.50.2.4. Change the ISSL-DATA-RECORD to remove the requisition override routing identifier.

19.50.2.5. Process the remaining items after reviewing the monetary impact statement.

19.51. Processing of the AFMC ISSL Image.

19.51.1. Processing Overview. HQ AFMC ISSL images are received through DAAS. The SIFS will place any incoming XCH images in a flat-file. This file will be named according to the following convention:

19.51.1.1. ?GV*LGSMS-XCH. Where: ? is the gang number. Ensure Computer Operations has 1JB and 1JC loaded using this file name for TRIC XCH (see **part 4**). Once the applicable ISSL-DATA-RECORD has been loaded and a Monetary Impact Listing has been produced by RPT R11 Monetary Impact Report (using the above file for input), the XCH can then be processed inline.

19.51.2. Interchangeable Details. Adjusted stock level detail records and due-in records created on items already loaded with an interchangeable code I are established against the master item.

19.51.3. XCH Processing. Processing XCH images online accomplishes the following:

19.51.3.1. Loads new item records, if required. Data from the XCH image and the ISSL-DATA-RECORD are used to load item records.

19.51.3.2. Loads Part Number records if required. Data from the XCH image and the ISSL-DATA-RECORD are used to load part number records. The ISSL program formats a part number load image and then automatically processes this image.

19.51.3.3. ECC images are provided if requested.

19.51.3.4. Loads, deletes, and changes adjusted stock level detail records, as required.

NOTE:

The computer assigns to all adjusted stock level detail records a directed-by code of C (command). The first six positions of the document number will contain A007SC (Stock Control). The date and serial number portion of the document number is assigned by the level load program. The APPLICATION-SRAN-TASKING field in the adjusted stock level detail will contain the constant ISSL followed by an eight-position ISSL serial number.

19.51.3.5. Performs requisitioning when required.

19.51.3.5.1. When a load is processed, the date and serial number portion of the document

number of the requisition and the SPECIAL-LEVEL-DETAIL record will be the same.

19.51.3.5.2. When a change is processed, a new requisition serial number will be assigned under program control.

19.51.3.5.3. When due-ins are created during ISSL processing, the due-in detail record will contain the constant ISSL and the eight-position serial number in the due-out document number field.

19.51.3.6. Loads ISSL levels as firm (confirmed) or memo (unconfirmed) adjusted stock levels. ISSL levels are loaded under program control as follows:

19.51.3.6.1. Single levels are loaded as firm if the level quantity is greater than the demand level. They are loaded as memo if the level quantity is less than the demand level.

19.51.3.6.2. Multiple levels are loaded as follows:

19.51.3.6.2.1. When the level with the highest quantity greater than the demand level is loaded as firm, the remaining levels are loaded as memo.

19.51.3.6.2.2. When all quantities are equal to or less than the demand level, the level is loaded as memo. If the demand level becomes less than any level quantity, the highest level quantity will become firm.

19.51.3.6.2.3. When a firm level expires, the next level with the highest quantity greater than the demand level is firm. If the remaining level quantities are less than the demand level, all levels remain memo until the demand level drops below a level quantity, or a new level is loaded with a quantity greater than the demand level.

19.51.3.6.2.4. When the level quantity is greater than the demand level for LJC A or T adjusted stock levels, only one level will be firm when multiple levels are loaded under one stock number.

19.51.3.6.3. Multiple levels for Space Command (MAJCOM ID 1S) only are loaded as follows:

19.51.3.6.3.1. When all quantities are equal to or less than the demand level, all levels will be loaded as memo.

19.51.3.6.3.2. When all quantities are greater than the demand level, all levels will be loaded as firm.

19.52. Computation of Levels.

19.52.1. Equipment Items and TOC Kits. Adjusted stock levels are NOT established for equipment items or TOC kits.

19.52.2. Repair Cycle and EOQ Items.

19.52.2.1. Current demand levels are not adjusted on repair cycle or EOQ items if the present total level is equal to or greater than the ISSL quantity. If these quantities are equal, then the present demand level is considered adequate for support until a normal demand pattern is developed.

19.52.2.2. Minimum adjusted stock levels are established for repair cycle and EOQ items. If the present total level is less than the ISSL quantity, an XE4 image will be output to the 2-hour queue under program control. This XE4 image will show the adjusted stock level on repair cycle

items. For XE4 output format, see chapter 19, **attachment 19B-9**.

19.53. Requisitioning of Assets.

19.53.1. Requisitions and Fund Requirements Inputs. Requisitions and fund requirement inputs must contain the override data provided in the ISSL DATA INPUT program select input (positions 49-51).

NOTE:

Item record REX code data is not used.

19.53.2. Preparation of Requisitions and Fund Requirement Inputs.

19.53.2.1. Items with note codes 1 and 3. Requisitions are NOT prepared for these items. A special requisition (SPR) is formatted and its image printed. A management notice is also printed with a reminder that a requisition must be submitted with the serial number of the subsystem or equipment. The SPR image includes all data for requisitioning, except for the document number. (For SPR format, see **attachment 19C-3**.)

19.53.2.2. TOC kits. Requisitions or fund requirement inputs are prepared for TOC kits whenever the serviceable on-hand quantity is less than the ISSL quantity.

NOTE:

The requisition quantity is the difference between the on-hand and the ISSL quantity.

19.53.2.3. Repair cycle and EOQ items. A requisition or fund requirement input is prepared when the total assets are less than the ISSL quantity.

NOTE:

The requisition quantity is the difference between the total assets and the ISSL quantity.

19.53.2.4. Memo-loaded ISSLs. Do not requisition assets when the ISSL adjusted stock levels are loaded as memo or when the requisition suppress flag is set on the ISSL DATA INPUT TRIC XCHHDR select image. (See **attachment 19C-1, section B** for the format of the ISSL DATA INPUT TRIC XCHHDR select image).

19.54. Upgrade of ISSL Requisitions.

19.54.1. Initial Support of New Weapon Systems or Equipment. New weapon systems or equipment are initially supported through the use of ISSL. The ISSL manager must process ISSL requisitions as follows:

19.54.1.1. Load ISSL requisitions 180 days before their activation date.

19.54.1.2. Submit requisitions with the following data: Routine priorities, an UND of C, a RDD of X03, and the appropriate project code. If a project code has not been assigned, use ZZZ.

19.54.1.3. Upgrade requisitions to UND B if materiel has not been received within 60 days of the activation date.

19.54.1.4. Upgrade requisitions to UND A if materiel has not been received within 30 days of the activation date.

19.54.2. Upgrading Requisitions for ISSL, MSSL, and NASSL Levels. The ISSL manager must

use program NGV547 to upgrade requisitions for ISSL, MSSL, and NASSL levels. See chapter 6, **attachment 6A-31** for further information on program NGV547.

19.55. Review/Validation of ISSL Levels.

19.55.1. ISSL Manager's Actions. The ISSL manager must use option 1 of the Special Level Review List (RPT R35) to review levels created by ISSL processing as directed by MAJCOM. The Special Level Review List will output three listings for each ISSL. Line-by-line review of ISSL levels is not required. Upon completion of option 1 of the Special Level Review List, an XCH R image (see **attachment 19C-2**) will automatically interface with existing online programs to update the date of review on the ISSL-DATA-RECORD. The date of review is stored in the REVIEW-DATE field of the ISSL-DATA-RECORD. The Special Level Detail DATE-LOADED-LAST-REVIEWED is NOT updated by this procedure. The date of review on the ISSL-DATA-RECORD serves as single entry point for a particular ISSL, versus each individual special level detail. This allows the review process to execute faster.

19.55.2. Stock Control's Actions. Stock Control must contact the using organization to find out if that end item is currently being supported. Do not forward the adjusted stock level listing generated by option 1 of the Special Level Review List. The following information should be reported to the directing MAJCOM by letter or message:

19.55.2.1. ISSL serial number.

19.55.2.2. ISSL end item/system application.

19.55.2.3. Activation date of weapon system/end item.

19.55.2.4. Date ISSL loaded.

19.55.2.5. System is currently being supported (yes/no).

19.55.3. Stock Control Actions. If the letter/message from the directing MAJCOM indicates no changes to requirements, then file the letter or message from the directing MAJCOM with the review listing. Keep the listing on file until the next review. Otherwise, process the review listing (same as base initiated). Copies 1 and 2 of this review listing must be sent to the directing MAJCOM.

19.55.4. Major Command Actions. The directing MAJCOM must determine, from the letter or message received from Stock Control, if the end item is already being supported. If changes to existing requirements are requested (or future changes are expected), then the MAJCOM will ask Stock Control for a detailed review of individual items.

19.56. Standard Base Supply ISSL Data Collection System.

19.56.1. Objective. The objective of the SBSS ISSL Data Collection System is to improve supply support of weapon systems and end items when they are initially assigned to an organization/mission.

19.56.2. Summary of System. The SBSS ISSL Data Collection System is used to collect spare parts usage data on items that are required for the support of a weapon system or end item. This data is collected as part of the SRD Demand data procedures. This usage data determines the success of ISSL support to maintenance activities; therefore, the correct assignment of SRDs is extremely important. The data collected with this system is forwarded to the HQ AFMC

inventory manager (IM). The IM uses reported data to update existing ISSLs (see **volume 1, part 1, chapter 12**).

19.57. Identification of Bases to Participate In ISSL Data Collection. Bases selected to collect data for validating or modifying ISSLs are identified through MAJCOM channels. This notification must contain: 1) any required supplemental information for the weapons system usage images, and 2) the mailing address of the base to receive the weapons system usage images.

NOTE:

The MAJCOM must inform the Chief of Supply when SRD demand data collection will end.

19.58. Actions Required for Data Collection.

19.58.1. Chief of Supply Actions. When a base receives notification to collect ISSL data, the following actions apply:

19.58.1.1. Provide demand data to the item manager for the applicable SRD.

19.58.1.2. Begin processing the Daily SRD Update (RPT D13) for the time period specified by the MAJCOM (see **section 19D**).

19.58.2. Computer Actions. Demand Data Analysis Listing (RPT R37) will prepare the ISSL usage data input (DIC XGC). (For format requirements, see **attachment 19C-5**.) These XGC inputs will be produced on the end date specified by the MAJCOM.

19.59. Data Transmission.

19.59.1. Deadline for XGC Transmission. The ISSL manager must forward the XGC inputs to the HQ AFMC inventory manager no later than 20 days after the end date specified by the major command.

19.59.2. Method of transmission. The ISSL manager must forward the XGC images by:

19.59.2.1. Certified Mail. When the XGC images are forwarded by mail, the images (downloaded to floppy disk) and one printed copy of the XGC images must be sent to HQ AFMC/IM/MMMR.

19.59.2.2. DAAS. The XGC images can be forwarded through DAAS. When this method is used, the following apply:

> content indicator: FWDC

> text header: SHIP

> TO DIR MAT MGT/MMR

19.59.3. Preparation of XGC Inputs and Listings. The following information must be included when preparing XGC images and listings:

19.59.3.1. Number of flying hours.

19.59.3.2. Number of aircraft in possession.

19.59.3.3. Number of sorties.

19.59.3.4. Number of ammunition rounds consumed.

NOTE:

The above information will be classified according to AFI 31-401, when appropriate.

19.60. FSG/FSC Excluded from ISSL Data Collection.

19.60.1. The following FSGs/FSCs are excluded from ISSL data collection and will not produce XGC images:

Table 19.8. Excluded FSG and FSC.

FSG	FSG	FSG	FSC
13	76	85	5345
35	77	87	5350
37	78	88	9910
55	79	89	9915
65	80	94	9920
71	83		9930
72	84		

SECTION 19D-- MISSION CHANGE DATA (MCD)/NEW ACTIVATION SPARES SUPPORT LISTS (NASSLs).

19.61. Overview.

19.61.1. Section Summary. This section describes the programs and procedures associated with collecting and using mission change data and introduces the NASSL support package.

19.61.2. MCD Usage. Actual consumption (usage) data of spares and repair parts are automatically collected by the Daily SRD Update Program (D13). This consumption data are available to support mission changes such as unit activations/deactivations and associated weapons systems transfers/relocations in lieu of using other support packages such as ISSLs. This consumption data are referred to as MCD. MAJCOMs may use MCD to develop NASSLs.

19.61.3. NASSLs. MAJCOMs should use NASSLs to support systems which are activated at an operating location/base for the first time, providing the system is currently in the Air Force inventory at another location and not as the result of provisioning. For example, additional system procurements for systems previously provisioned for (i.e., F15/F16 activations). Weapon system relocations/transfers associated with base realignment and closure initiatives should also be supported with NASSLs/MCD. Weapon systems/end article activations while still in provisioning are normally supported with ISSLs (see **section 19C**). NASSL policy is described in detail in **volume 1, part 1, chapter 12**.

19.61.3.1. NASSLs may also include items that do not generate high enough consumption data (MCD) to compute a level. However, these items will be authorized in the NASSL only through the Adjusted Stock Level, AF Form 1996, process (see **section 19B**).

19.61.3.2. NASSLs are not intended for users to support low-density systems which do not

accumulate sufficient consumption data.

19.61.4. SBSS Mission Change Support Requirements Package. The total SBSS mission change support requirements package is designed to support a mission change requirement. The package provides a system to complete the following:

19.61.4.1. Record actual demand data for each item that supports a weapon system or end item (SRD).

19.61.4.2. Delete recorded demand data for all items lost as a result of mission change requirements.

19.61.4.3. Consolidate demand data from several bases supporting the same SRD to improve the range and expected reliability of the demand data.

19.61.4.4. Modify demand data during upload to compensate for changes in SRD support compared to previously recorded demand data.

19.61.4.5. Collect demand data from one or more bases so special level detail records containing a daily demand rate, rather than a demand level, can be loaded at gaining and losing bases.

19.61.4.6. Use demand rate and daily demand frequency data in the detail record to adjust each item's demand level to new support requirements, and reduce the amount of adjustment as new demand experience is gained.

19.62. Responsibilities of Managers.

19.62.1. Major Command Manager. The major command will select a mission change manager to supervise and coordinate all phases of the mission change processing. The major command manager will furnish the bases involved in a mission change with processing information containing the following:

19.62.1.1. Effective date of mission change support, date to load mission change details, and date to start requisitioning.

NOTE:

The load dates for mission change gains must be within 9 days of data collection or consolidation to ensure the demand data are still valid. 1SD inputs that are older than 9 days will reject.

19.62.1.2. Base factor and change factor by SRD. See **attachment 19D-6**.

19.62.1.3. R37/NGV853, SRD Demand Data Analysis, output media type, i.e., DDN, tape, diskette, etc., and complete mailing or transceiving instructions.

19.62.1.4. Coordinate actions if the gaining base will use the override routing identifier code during requisitioning to pass requisitions to the losing base at the time of 1SD load. Before the gaining base can use this option, the effective date must be past and the losing base must have less detail records loaded. Requirements computation can then determine excesses that may be shipped to the gaining base. Depending upon the advice code used, requisitions that cannot be filled will be passed or killed by the losing base. Appropriate supply status will be provided.

19.62.1.5. Source base and gaining base SRAN. If more than one base is used for source data, specify the base and SRAN that will consolidate the data using program R65/NGV910, SRD

Demand Data Analysis and Consolidation.

19.62.1.6. A NASSL serial number. See **attachment 19D-3**, note 21.

19.62.1.7. The name and telephone number of the command mission change manager for coordination and problem resolution.

19.62.2. Base Mission Change Manager. The Base Mission Change Manager is assigned to the Materiel Management Flight and will do the following:

19.62.2.1. Establish and supervise the data collection process.

19.62.2.2. Establish a mission change document file that contains all correspondence on the mission change processing, R37/NGV853 Listings processed to monitor the accuracy of SRD data, annual update option of A01/NGV849 which replaces all previous listings, along with input and output from processing programs NGV433 (TRIC 1SDHDR) and NGV436 (TRIC 1XT).

19.62.2.3. Resolve with the major command manager any questions or problems that may arise.

19.62.2.4. Process program A01/NGV849 using the update option to update the date of first demand and quantity on the SRD record at least annually.

19.63. Demand Data Collection.

19.63.1. Data Collection by Program D13/NGV833. Data collection is accomplished by the D13/NGV833, Daily SRD Update Program, which automatically collects data for all type organization codes and SRDs, except Znn SRDs.

19.63.2. Computing the Daily Demand Rate. Demand data is collected by SRD. At least 6 months of data are needed to calculate a realistic average daily demand rate on an item. If the date of first demand recorded on the SRD record is less than 180 days, then 180 days will be used in the computations of the daily demand rate.

19.63.3. Requirements Computation. Demand levels are recorded on item records during requirements computation, not during 1SD processing. As the mission support date is reached, the effect of the demand data stored on the mission-change detail is reduced. The detail's MCDDR and MCDDFR are not physically adjusted. See **attachment 19D-1** for more information about computing the detail's MCDDR and MCDDFR.

19.64. Extract Demand Experience.

19.64.1. When notified by the MAJCOM of mission change, the source base or consolidating base will process the following:

19.64.2. Source base. Process program R37/NGV853 to produce SRD demand data output. (TRIC 1SD) Make sure the correct SRD and base factors are used. Forward the 1SD outputs, as directed by the MAJCOM, to the gaining base along with a cover letter indicating the source SRAN and date prepared.

19.64.3. Consolidating Base (when applicable). Process program R65/NGV910 after all the 1SDs are received from the source base(s). Forward the R65 output, as directed by the MAJCOM, to the gaining base along with a cover letter indicating the source SRAN and date prepared.

19.65. Gaining and Losing Base Procedures.

19.65.1. Gaining Base Procedures.

19.65.1.1. Process program NGV433, TRIC 1SDHDR to load the Mission Change Data Header Record (gain).

19.65.1.2. Process 1SD images to load details on the date specified by the MAJCOM. The load date must be within 9 days of data collection or consolidation to ensure the demand data is still valid. 1SD inputs that are older than 9 days will reject. The download or consolidation must be rescheduled. Correct any rejected 1SD inputs before continuing.

19.65.2. Losing Base Procedures.

19.65.2.1. Process NGV433, 1SDHDR to load the Mission Change Data Header Record (loss).

19.65.2.2. Process 1SD images to load special level details. Correct any reject conditions before continuing.

19.65.3. Upgrading ISSL/NASSL/MSSL Requisitions.

19.65.3.1. Program NGV547, ISSL, NASSL, MSSL Requisition Upgrade Program, must be processed if requisitions must be upgraded for any reason. See chapter 6, **attachment 6A-31**, for processing instructions.

SECTION 19E-- READINESS BASED LEVELING (RBL).

19.66. Overview. The Readiness Based Leveling System (D035E) at AFMC computes base and depot levels for selected reparable (XDx) items. This system is designed to allocate the D041 worldwide peacetime requirement among Air Force bases and depots to minimize base expected backorders (EBO). For bases, a Readiness Based Levels (RBL) will override the SBSS computed demand level and adjusted stock levels, and, therefore, become the requisitioning objective. Items without an RBL allocation that meet the range criteria for a demand level (see **section 19A**) will continue to compute and use the normal SBSS demand level. The wholesale contractor material manager may use RBL, their own unique leveling system or a combination of both.

19.67. Computing Readiness Based Levels (RBL).

19.67.1. Computing RBLs involves both usage and requirements data. The D035E system uses base specific data to determine the optimum allocation of the worldwide requirement.

19.67.2. Usage Data. Usage data come from user bases in the daily RAMPS Report (D28/NGV868). Usage data include the following:

19.67.2.1. DDR

19.67.2.2. PBR

19.67.2.3. BRCT and number of units repaired

19.67.2.4. Percent base condemnation

19.67.2.5. Average O&ST

19.67.2.6. Negotiated adjusted stock levels reported via DIC: XE4, not reported through the D28 (see **section 19B**).

NOTE:

When a base's cumulative DDR for a bachelor or an interchangeable and substitute stock number grouping exceeds .75, or if the AFMC D035 system has not received an updated XCB for over 90 days, AFMC will forward a DDR Confirmation Request, DIC XCD, to the base. The XCD will process inline and cause the computer to generate a transaction history (TTPC 4G) for the input NSN and for every item linked to the input NSN in an ISG. The computer will use the transaction history during end-of-day processing to produce a DDR/PBR Report Image (XCB) during daily D28 RAMPS reporting. An XCD may also be manually input (XCD/screen number 487) to generate a DDR/PBR report image if base personnel suspect the data loaded in D035 is erroneous.

19.67.3. Requirements Data. Requirements data include information from the D041 requirements system, such as the computed peacetime organizational and intermediate maintenance (OIM) world-wide requirement and the depot repair cycle requirement.

19.68. Allocations Based on Readiness Based Leveling.

19.68.1. The Readiness Based Leveling System is run quarterly at AFMC and RBLs for both the base and the depot will be pushed during the third week of the first month of each quarter. Generally, the system will allocate a level to all users. However, there is no guarantee that each user will receive a positive level (because even though a base may have sufficient demands to establish an SBSS demand level, the D041 worldwide peacetime requirement may not be sufficient to allocate a positive level to every base). Therefore, the system could allocate a level of zero. The RBL is forwarded to the base via a DIC XCA transaction and the SBSS responds with a DIC XCC transaction.

19.68.2. RBL will honor properly approved adjusted stock levels (ASLs) as long as there is sufficient worldwide requirement to do so. RBL will allocate at least the approved minimum level, no more than the approved maximum level, or equal to the approved fixed level loaded at the base. However, there are two instances when the RBL can be less than an approved minimum or fixed level: 1) there is insufficient worldwide requirement to allocate to the minimum/fixed level or 2) the base's minimum/fixed level is not registered in AFMC's D035 system.

19.68.3. When a readiness based level (RBL) is less than the approved minimum/fixed level quantity due to insufficient worldwide requirement, the RBL level will be identified with an "S" in position 7 of the XCA transaction. The computer will establish the RBL level for the quantity on the XCA and store the "S" in the 216-RBL-Override field on the RBL adjusted level detail. An F233 management notice and a 16L automatic inquiry (TICE AIQ) will be produced to notify the Chief of Supply of this condition, however, no further action is necessary.

19.68.4. If the RBL quantity is less than the approved minimum/fixed level quantity and the XCA does not contain an "S" in position 7, then the base's minimum/fixed level is probably not registered in the D035 system (and therefore not included in the worldwide D041 requirement). In this situation, the following actions are accomplished under program control:

19.68.4.1. The computer will still establish an RBL adjusted level detail for the quantity on the XCA input.

19.68.4.2. The computer will generate an XE4 with an "I" in position 67 for each base approved

minimum/fixed level (type level A-C or E) loaded to the NSN and any interchangeables linked to the NSN. The XE4 will notify AFMC there is a mismatch between the RBL quantity and the approved minimum/fixed level. Upon receipt of the XE4, AFMC will register the level in the D035 and determine whether or not to perform an out-of-cycle RBL allocation.

19.68.4.3. The computer will suppress releveling on this NSN for eight days to give AFMC time to react to the mismatch. The four-position Julian date will be stored in the 101-Filler-4 field when the XCA is processed. Releveling will compare the 101-Filler-4 date with the current computer date and bypass releveling until the difference equals eight days. After the eighth day the item will be releveled and the 101-Filler-4 date will be deleted. If an XCA is received prior to the eighth day of suppressed releveling that matches the base level, then the 101-filler-field (XE4 date) will be blanked. At this time, the RBL will become the base RO and will report as such to the D035.

NOTE:

For visibility of this situation, the 101-Filler-4 date can be seen on an inquiry next to the heading: "XE4 Date".

19.68.4.4. The computer will produce an F233 management notice to notify Stock Control that a mismatch condition exists. Stock Control personnel can use this information to coordinate with their MAJCOM RBL monitor, who, in turn, will coordinate with AFMC on the need for an out-of-cycle RBL allocation.

19.69. Mismatch Report. Program NGV915/R47 will identify these mismatch conditions. The R47 provides the capability to list all stock numbers where the RBL quantity is less than the approved minimum or fixed level. This report is provided as a management tool to help ensure AFMC has taken action to register your approved adjusted levels in the D035 system. The R47 can be used in lieu of/or in addition to the F233 management notice. At a minimum, it should be run ASAP after the quarterly RBL allocation takes place.

19.69.1. Readiness Based Leveling Misallocation List. Program NGV917/R49 will identify situations where an RBL may be misallocated. This product will be used by Stock Control to ensure that RBLs are applied properly when a local ISG relationship exists to ensure erroneous Requisition Objectives (RO) are not reported to the D035 system. At a minimum, the R49 should be run ASAP after the quarterly RBL allocation takes place. The specific conditions that this product will identify are as follows:

19.69.1.1. Selection number 1. Items with an RBL loaded against the master or interchangeable stock number and a substitute item within the group has no RBL assigned. Corrective action is taken to determine if the RBL needs to be split to allocate a portion of the RBL to the substitute item.

19.69.1.2. Selection number 2. Items that have multiple substitute stock numbers in the group and not all substitutes have an RBL assigned. Corrective action is taken to determine if the substitute stock numbers without an RBL need to have a portion of the RBL loaded.

19.69.1.3. Selection number 3. Substitute item with an RBL assigned and there are master and interchangeable items in the group without an RBL assigned. Corrective action is taken to determine if the master/interchangeable item should have an RBL loaded and to validate the RBL on the substitute.

19.70. Processing Readiness Based Level (RBL) Transactions (DIC XCA).

19.70.1. Editing XCA Inputs. The computer will edit the XCA transactions as follows:

19.70.1.1. The computer will check to see if the item record is loaded. If the stock number in the XCA image is not loaded, the input will generate a 611 reject, Stock Number Not Loaded for Readiness Based Level.

19.70.1.2. The Stock Control monitor must check either the online D043A or FEDLOG system to determine if the stock number provided by the XCA image belongs to an ISG.

19.70.1.3. If the stock number is in an ISG and at least one of the stock numbers in that ISG is loaded in the SBSS, process TRIC FIL to load the stock number and TRIC FIS to link the NSNs in an SBSS ISG. Reprocess the original XCA transaction.

19.70.1.4. If the stock number is not loaded in the D043B system or none of the NSNs in the ISG are loaded at that base, reprocess the XCA image with transaction code "T" in position 80. An XCC output image will be produced with "99999" in the quantity field, a reconciliation/update code of "N" in position 42 and a compatible/incompatible code "I" in position 58. This XCC will advise AFMC that your base is not a user of the item in question.

19.70.2. The computer will check to see if the item record ERRCD is XD. If the item record is not XD, the RBL level will not be loaded; however, the computer will create a BVACO4 SNUD interrogation for file update.

19.70.3. The computer will check the item record for a numeric parts preference code (NPPC) of 3, 5, or 9. Items assigned these NPPCs are not normally included in the Readiness Based Leveling allocation. If the NPPC is loaded, the computer will produce an F031 management notice, and a BVACO9 SNUD inquiry.

19.70.3.1. When Stock Control personnel receive an F031 management notice, they must determine the specific NPPC assigned and research either the D043A or FEDLOG to determine if the item is properly coded. However, the only NPPCs that are actually listed in FEDLOG are NPPCs 4 and 9. If the NPPC assigned to the NSN in question is a "2" then check to see if the NSN has a phrase code N assigned to it because a phrase code N in the D043A or FEDLOG equates to an NPPC "2" in the SBSS. If the NPPC assigned to the NSN in question is a "5" then check to see if the NSN has an acquisition advice code (AAC) of Y assigned to it because an AAC Y equates to an NPPC "5" in the SBSS. (**NOTE:** If the NPPC is "4" and this code does not show up in D043A or FEDLOG, contact your TCTO monitor to determine if the NPPC "4" is valid). If you determine that the item is not properly coded, process an FCD to remove the NPPC and then reprocess the original XCA transaction. If the item in question is in an ISG, consider the fact that the input transaction reflected the D043B master stock number, not the base master. If an ISG exists, and it is the base master that is coded with the NPPC and the D043B does not have an NPPC, then process FIS transactions (using source code 9) to change the base master to an interchangeable or substitute, as deemed locally appropriate (see chapter 27, **section 27I** for FIS processing). After this is done, reprocess the original XCA (as reflected on the input image on the F031 management notice). If the D043B master appears to be properly coded with an NPPC or if the item is not in an ISG and the NPPC appears correct, contact your MAJCOM RBL monitor who in turn will coordinate with the RBL monitor at HQ AFMC/LGIC to verify the NPPC and to determine if the item should either be excluded from the

RBL allocation or if some other action is necessary.

19.70.3.2. If the NPPC on the D043B master item is verified as correct or the item is not in an ISG and the NPPC is verified as correct, manually prepare a level receipt acknowledgment (XCC) transaction (using the F031 input image) with an "I" in position 58 and a quantity of 99999. Transceive the XCC through DAAS and then destroy the F031 notice.

19.70.3.3. If the NPPC on the D043B master item is not correct or the item is not in an ISG and the NPPC is not correct, process a stock control data change (FCD) to remove the NPPC, and reprocess the original RBL transaction (XCA) using the F031 input image.

19.70.4. The computer will check the reconciliation/update code for D, N, R, or U (see XCA input format for definition of codes). If the code is listed as anything else, the computer will produce an 003 reject. Stock Control personnel must then verify the code with the item manager and reprocess the XCA with the correct code.

19.70.5. The computer will check the HQ AFMC computed level in positions 25-29 for numbers. If positions 25-29 contain letters or special characters, the computer will produce a level receipt acknowledgment (XCC) with 99999 in positions 25-29.

19.70.6. The computer will check the date level computed in positions 75-78 to see if the date is greater than the detail date of last approval, and equal to or less than the current computer generated date. If positions 75-79 are less than the detail date of last approval, or greater than the current computer generated date, the computer will produce a level receipt acknowledgment (XCC) with 99999 in positions 25-29.

19.70.7. The computer will check the input stock number to see if it is in an interchangeable and substitute group (ISG) that contains both a master/interchangeable and a substitute relationship. If the substitute item is assigned ISG source code 9 then the computer will generate a 612 reject and a 16L automatic inquiry (TRIC AIQ).

19.70.7.1. When Stock Control receives a 612 reject and an attached 16L AIQ, they must review the substitute items in the group.

19.70.7.2. If any substitute stock number (relationship code S) has an ISG source code equal to 9, Stock Control personnel must determine if any portion of the RBL quantity should be applied against the substitute stock number. This action is necessary because AFMC allocates RBL quantities on the D043B master item for the entire D043B group regardless of how individual bases have items linked locally. To make this determination, Stock Control must check the AFMC D043B system to see if the substitute item is in the same D043B ISG as the base master. If the items are in the same D043B group, then the RBL quantity will have to be divided up among the base master/interchangeable relationship and the base substitute(s).

19.70.7.3. If the RBL quantity is to be divided among the master stock number and substitute stock numbers, Stock Control personnel must prepare and process XCA inputs against the master and each substitute stock number that has ISG source code 9. These XCA inputs must have a transaction code A in position 80 and the appropriate quantity to be applied to the master and each individual substitute.

NOTE:

If substitutes exist with ISG source code other than 9, then no manually prepare XCA is

necessary because these items will either get an RBL themselves or SNUD ISG processing will change them to interchangeables.

19.70.7.4. The sum of the quantities on these XCA inputs cannot exceed the quantity on the original XCA received from AFMC. Personnel must ensure an XCA is processed against the master and all substitute stock numbers that have ISG source code 9, even if the quantity is not sufficient to apply a positive level to each stock number. If the quantity is not sufficient to divide among the master and all substitute items, process an XCA with a zero level for the master or for each substitute without a positive RBL level in the group.

19.70.7.5. After the XCAs with an A in position 80 are processed (regardless of how the RBL quantity is divided up), Stock Control must manually prepare and transceive a level receipt acknowledgment (XCC) transaction reflecting the stock number and quantity received on the original XCA transaction, i.e., from the 612 reject input image. If this action is not performed correctly, AFMC will return a 7MS reject that must also be manually worked. (See **section 19H** for 7MS processing.)

19.70.8. When the base closure flag is ON, the RBL will not be loaded; however, a level receipt acknowledgment (XCC) with 99999 in positions 25-29 and reconciliation/update code N and an incompatibility code I will be produced.

19.70.9. When the RBL quantity is greater than an approved maximum or fixed level loaded at the base, the computer will change the RBL quantity to equal the quantity on the maximum or fixed level. The XCC generated to AFMC will contain a C in position 7 to notify AFMC of the change to the RBL quantity. In addition, the computer will generate an XE4 on the maximum or fixed level to ensure the level is accurately registered in the D035 system.

19.70.10. When an F432 management notice (depot overhaul item) is received and permanent suppression is desired, delete the RBL detail immediately and load a maximum adjusted stock level of 0. If the NSN should be ordered by immediate level maintenance, i.e., Wing/Base for programmed depot maintenance (PDM), follow the instructions in **chapter 7**.

19.71. Processing XCA Inputs With Reconciliation/Update Codes R or U.

19.71.1. After the XCA passes the internal edits, the computer will load the computed level on an adjusted level detail. The computer will identify these adjusted level details by type detail L, type adjusted level flag F, activity code A, and organization/shop code 007PL. The RBL will always be pushed on the HQ AFMC master NSN for items in an interchangeable and substitute group, or on a bachelor NSN for items not in an ISG.

19.71.2. The computer will process the XCA (codes R or U) in the following way:

19.71.2.1. The computer will set the RBL Flag on the item record. If the national stock number is in an ISG, the computer will set the RBL Flag ON for each NSN in the group.

19.71.2.2. The computer will load the adjusted level detail against the input national stock number when the NSN is a bachelor item.

19.71.2.3. The computer will load the adjusted level detail against the input NSN for items in the HQ AFMC interchangeable and substitute group (master and interchangeables only). If the ISG contains a substitute, a 612 reject will be produced.

19.71.2.4. The computer will prepare a level receipt acknowledgment (XCC). The NSN will be

the same as on the original XCA transaction.

19.71.2.5. The computer will blank the file status quarter code field and set the item record releveling flag for releveling/file status.

19.72. Processing XCA Inputs With Reconciliation/Update Codes D OR N.

19.72.1. The computer will process the XCA (codes D or N) in the following way:

19.72.1.1. The computer will delete the adjusted level detail for the input NSN. If the item is in an ISG, the computer will delete the adjusted level detail for the input NSN.

19.72.1.2. If any stock number in the ISG has an RBL loaded, then the RBL flag will remain on for all national stock numbers in the interchangeable and substitute group.

19.72.1.3. The computer will blank the file status quarter code field and set the item record releveling flag for releveling/file status.

19.72.1.4. If the item meets the range criteria for a demand level, then the SBSS will compute, restore, and use the demand level.

19.73. Followup.

19.73.1. When the inline followup program is processed and an RBL date of approval is greater than 210 days, the computer will generate an XCC with an "O" in position 42 to AFMC. The computer will generate an F152 management notice instead of an XCC when a stock number with an ISG source code 9 is loaded in the ISG. Offline followup will be required by manually generating an XCC to AFMC. The Reconciliation Flag field on the adjusted level detail will be set to an A. Upon receipt, of the followup, AFMC should send an XCA to either delete or update the RBL.

19.73.1.1. If after 240 days, a reply is still not received from AFMC, the RBL will be deleted and an XCC forwarded to AFMC. The XCC will contain 99999 in positions 25-29 and a T in position 42.

19.73.2. During releveling, an RBL Inquiry, DIC XCE, is formatted and forwarded to AFMC for any stock number loaded that has at least one demand but no RBL level loaded. The date the XCE was generated will be stored in the first four positions of the 101-XCE-Date field. This date will be deleted upon receipt of an XCA. If no XCA is received within 90 days, releveling will format another XCE and update the date in 101-XCE-Date. The date the XCE was generated is visible on an item record inquiry next to the heading: "XCE Date." The LVL input can be used to generate an XCE on an as-needed bases (see **table 19E5.1.** in **attachment 19E-5**).

19.74. ERRCD Changes. When the item record ERRCD is changed to other than XD with FIC input, an XCA is formatted internally to delete the RBL central level under program control.

SECTION 19F-- BASE REDISTRIBUTABLE MATERIEL (EXCESSES).

19.75. Overview.

19.75.1. Section Summary. This section describes how to determine whether excess items are redistributable, and how to report and process these excess items. See **volume 1, part 1, chapter 3**, for Air Force policy on processing specific kinds of excess items, as well as

procedures for reporting excesses managed by other agencies or services. See **chapter 33** for procedures applying to excess items in munitions (FK) accounts. See **chapter 34** for procedures for excess fuels.

19.75.2. Background Information. Every 90 days a computer program called File Status reviews the entire item record area to update demand levels, delete inactive records, and identify excesses. (See **section 19A** for a discussion of file status.) When this quarterly file status program identifies excesses of certain items in stock, the excess quantities are reported to the source of supply unless exception processing has been indicated. Excesses are processed in different ways depending upon whether the items are partially or totally redistributable, and whether or not they are serviceable or unserviceable.

19.76. Reporting Requirements.

19.76.1. Activities Responsible for Reporting. All Air Force Supply activities identified by a SRAN whether computerized or not, EY contractor accounts performing Base Supply functions, and authorized EZ contractor account should report excess materiel.

19.76.2. Items Reported On. Report the following categories and classes of items:

19.76.2.1. All Air Force centrally procured items identified by an NSN, and items identified by an NC or ND stock number should be reported when the amount on-hand is more than an activity needs above the requisitioning objective.

NOTE:

When only part of the amount on-hand is determined to be excess to the needs of an activity, the excesses should be reported regardless of the dollar ($) value. Partial excesses, regardless of dollar value, except for GSA items should be reported to the IM/ICP for disposition instructions. If the item manager decides that such an item is critical, Stock Control should follow the item manager's instructions about reporting the item. All budget code Y items managed by AFMC are reported regardless of dollar value. (See **attachment 19F-6** for reporting criteria in table format.)

19.76.2.2. All materiel identified by condition codes A, B, E, F, or G, with some exceptions, should be reported. See **attachment 19F-4** for supply condition codes and their relationship to reportability.

19.76.3. Reporting Budget Code 9 Items. Report the items that are budget code 9 with ERRCD equal to XB3 under the following conditions:

19.76.3.1. Items with demands. These are items that have a positive daily demand rate (DDR). These items will be reported quarterly during file status when the serviceable on-hand balance exceeds the economic retention level (ERL). Only report that balance exceeding the ERL. The ERL is defined as the sum of DDR multiplied by 730 days plus the requisition objective (R/O).

19.76.3.2. Items with no demands. These are assets that do not have a positive DDR and an R/O equal to zero. Quarterly during file status, the total serviceable excess quantity is reported.

19.76.4. Reporting Other Service-Managed Reparable Items Not Under PICA/SICA Management. Other service-managed reparable assets, where the Air Force is not a known user and PICA/SICA management procedures do not apply, will be reported excess to the owning service using normal excess reporting procedures outlined in this chapter and **volume 1, part 1,**

chapter 3. Other service-managed assets where the reparability code equates to an Air Force ERRC of XD2 and ND4 will be assigned ERRC XF3 and NF3 respectively. An excess exception code 1 and a shipment exception code 2 will be assigned to preclude automatic transfer to DRMO and allow IM disposal authority.

19.76.5. Excess Materiel Retained. Normally excess materiel items are retained until disposition instructions are received or they meet minimum retention criteria set forth below: Exceptions will be based on AF, MAJCOM, or local policy decisions that consider the application of the item involved, storage, and/or shelf life considerations.

19.76.5.1. Bases will retain excess XB3, XF3, and NF1 (with IEX E/6 or K/3) materiel based on the MIC assigned to the item record. The MIC is assigned to items based on the highest urgency of need used to order the item. If the MIC on the item record is 3, 4, or blank, then the asset should be retained for a minimum of 365 days from the date SPC 5 is assigned to the item record (101-DATE-SPC-5-ASG). If the MIC is 1 or 2, then the assets show a higher potential for subsequent demands and therefore will be retained for a minimum of 730 days from the DATE-SPC-5-ASG date. (See below for additional information.) The decision to dispose of assets that meet the minimum retention criteria above will be made locally, however, items that meet the above criteria are eligible for transfer to DRMO.

19.76.5.2. ND/NF items will normally be retained until disposition instructions are received from the appropriate IM. Equipment items meeting the AFEMS reporting criteria in chapter 15, **section 15E** will be reported to AFEMS and retained for a minimum of 120 days for possible redistribution.

19.76.5.3. All references to retention criteria within this chapter (although not stated) will be based on the above criteria.

19.76.5.4. At the option of the Chief of Supply, items with MIC 3, 4, or blank and ERRC XB3 or ERRC NF1 (with IEX E/6 or 3/K) may be offered for sale at a reduced price (in lieu of transfer to disposal) after 365 days in retention. ERRC XB3 or ERRC NF1 (with IEX E/6 or 3/K) items with MIC 1 or 2 assigned may be sold at a reduced price after 700 days in retention (i.e., 30 days before the full retention period is met). The percentage discount (up to a maximum of 99 percent off) is also a Chief of Supply option. Items not sold or redistributed after the full retention period is met (i.e., 365 days for MIC 3, 4, or blank and 730 days for MIC 1 and 2) may continue to be sold at a reduced price, free issued, or transferred to disposal. Demand code N should be used on all reduced price issues under this policy. However, consideration should be given to the end item application of the items and the likelihood of subsequent recurring demands that would warrant continued retention, or sell at full price. If the item has BC 8 assigned, ensure the stock fund credit flag is D before processing a reduced price issue or transfer to disposal. NF items with BC 9/Z may be sold at a reduced price or free issued at any time (including within the AFEMS 120-day reporting criteria). However, consideration should be given to whether the SMAG has been reimbursed or not. Every effort should be made to recover at least part of the total cost of the item if the SMAG has not been reimbursed.

19.76.6. Exceptions. Certain items may not be subject to normal excess reporting. Such items will have an EEX on the item record. The excess exception codes (see **attachment 19F-3**) identify items which Stock Control must process in a special way or which they must prevent from being reported as excess.

19.76.6.1. Items that are determined to be of "Random Length" should be assigned an EEX 6. Reports of Excess (FTE) that are produced will reject and produce a notice to direct the excess monitor to verify the actual balance. Only report the entire quantity if the requisitioning objective (RO) is zero, or, report the quantity equal to the full quantity unit pack for the quantity that is over and above the requisitioning objective.

NOTE:

Approving officials should make sure EEX code assignments are justified and use them only when necessary. At least semiannually (Jan/Jul), Stock Control will use the R32 or a locally written program to select all EEX flagged item records. They will use this readout to make sure that each EEX coded item has been properly approved, and that unauthorized EEX codes are deleted. Bases will report results of the semiannual review to their respective MAJCOMs with dollar value, quantity, and reason for excess included in the report. MAJCOMs will consolidate reports and provide results to HQ USAF/ILSP. See **section 19A** for instructions for maintaining exception control reports.

19.76.7. Causes of Excess. Whenever transactions which have a potential for causing stock excesses (such as TIN, REC, or FCH) are computer processed, the computer places an excess identification code in the excess flag field of the item record. See **attachment 19F-7** for a list of excess identification codes.

19.76.7.1. Additional codes. When the demand level decreases, but remains greater than zero, the computer will assign an H if no other code is currently assigned. The computer will assign an I to the item record if the demand level is reduced to zero by the transaction, or to the master item in an ISG if more than one code has been assigned within the group.

19.76.7.2. Excess Cause Flag. During file status processing, the 101-EXCESS-CAUSE-FLAG is changed to a valid code if an excess condition is computed. If no excess is computed, this flag is blank.

NOTE:

Excess cause identification applies to type account codes B and E only.

19.77. Determining Redistributable Items.

19.77.1. Items meeting the reporting criteria are categorized as partially or totally redistributable.

19.77.2. Partially Redistributable Materiel. When only part of the amount of an item in stock is excess, then the item is defined as partially redistributable. Partially redistributable excess materiel consists of the following:

19.77.2.1. Investment items. Partial excess investment items are serviceable assets on-hand which exceed the R0.

19.77.2.2. General Support Division partial excess. Partial excess for budget code 9 and ERRCD XB3 is serviceable assets on-hand which exceed the economic retention level.

NOTE:

The retention level for these items will equal the DDR times 730 plus the RO. See **chapter 15** for processing of excesses above the retention level.

19.77.2.3. GSA items partial excess. See **attachment 19F-6** for Federal Supply Class and dollar value criteria for excess reporting.

19.77.3. Totally Redistributable Materiel.

19.77.3.1. Definition. Totally redistributable materiel consists of all stocks on hand of an inactive item. Inactive items have a zero requisitioning objective, an SPC 5 assigned, MIC is 1 or 2, a 101-DATE-SPC-ASSIGNED greater than 730 days and 365 for XB3 and NF1 (IEX E/K and 3/6) assets from the current date, with a MIC of 3, 4, or blank, and no adjusted level detail with a level justification code of 0. When these conditions are met, the assets which are reported as excess will be reported when they meet the requirements outlined in **attachment 19F-5** and **attachment 19F-6**.

19.77.3.2. TRM reports. The computer will produce TRM reports in the following two situations:

19.77.3.2.1. Total excess. If, during quarterly file status or requirements computation, the computer finds that the asset position of an item is total excess, and if the item passes the excess edits (**attachment 19F-5** and **attachment 19F-6**) for dollar amount, then the computer will output a TRM report for the item.

NOTE:

The computer will not output a TRM report if the item has an adjusted level detail with an LJC of zero. If the item record bench stock flag is turned on, the computer will not output a TRM report.

19.77.3.2.2. Base closure. When the base closure flag is ON, the computer will always register demand levels as zero. This internal program makes excess reporting faster and easier. If an item record has a serviceable balance greater than zero, and no due-outs or adjusted level details requiring that Stock Control hold the assets, then the computer will consider the item as excess, and will output a TRM report or report of excess (FTE) (following the guidelines in **attachment 19F-5** and **attachment 19F-6**).

NOTE:

The computer will not apply QUP edits when the base closure flag is ON. See chapter 21, **section 21I** for more information concerning base closure procedures.

19.78. Determining Serviceable Items.

19.78.1. The physical condition of an excess item affects the way Stock Control processes it. Basically, items are classified as serviceable or unserviceable.

19.78.2. Serviceable Materiel. Serviceable items are those which can be used in their present condition. Stock Control may assign codes to items to indicate 1) what their expected useful lifespan is or 2) whether the items should be somehow modified before use.

19.78.3. Unserviceable Materiel. Unserviceable items are those which cannot be used in their present condition. These items may range all the way from condemned materiel, which cannot be repaired, to materiel which requires only minor repairs. Stock Control assigns codes to these items indicating what expense and effort would be required to repair them. (See **attachment 19F-4** for supply condition codes and their effect on excess item reporting.) See also **volume 1,**

part 1, chapter 1, section A and **chapter 3, section A** for further clarification of the terms serviceable and unserviceable.

19.79. Reporting Serviceable Redistributable Materiel.

19.79.1. General Procedures. Stock Control normally reports serviceable redistributable materiel to the IM/ICP (according to the reporting criteria outlined in **attachment 19F-5** and **attachment 19F-6**.) Reporting rules may be different if bases are operating in an area where there is a DOD or command excess program. Chapter 15, **section 15E** contains a brief description of the DOD excess redistribution programs. PACAF and HQ USAFE bases must also use the materiel in chapter 15, **section 15E** to supplement the excess reporting and disposition procedures in this chapter.

19.79.2. Specific Procedures.

19.79.2.1. If the item record contains an excess exception code other than 7, the computer will produce I110 Management Notice (FEX). No excess detail will be established.

19.79.2.2. If excess items have been procured locally (J series routing identifier codes), and if the total quantity is excess, the computer will produce a TRM report or an I110 Management Notice. (TRM reports are produced if the command excess flag is blank. I110 Management Notice is produced if the command excess flag is set to a 1.)

NOTE:

Stock Control retains partially excess locally procured items.

19.79.2.3. If excess items are part numbered (the fifth position of the stock number is P), have locally assigned numbers (the fifth position of the stock number is L), or are non-NSN items, the computer will produce a TRM report for transfer to DRMO.

19.79.2.4. If excess items are DSCR managed, numbered FSC 6750, 8120, and FSG 68 and 91, the computer will produce an I110 Management Notice for manual review. Stock Control should process these redistributable assets as outlined in **volume 1, part 1, chapter 3, attachment B-6**.

19.79.2.5. If excess equipment items (ERRCD ND and NF) with a valid NSN, including NC and ND stock numbers, meet all reporting criteria, Stock Control should report them to the appropriate IM/ICP. For equipment items with a locally assigned stock number or a routing identifier code of J(xx), the computer will produce an I110 Management Notice. The exception is when these items meet certain criteria listed in chapter 15, **section 15E**. When these items meet the listed criteria, XGG transactions are output and automatically forwarded to AFEMS when the D24 is processed. Additionally, FCD transactions are created at the same time with EEX A and should be processed inline in the SBSS. These reported excesses will stay in AFEMS for possible redistribution for 120 days. If no matching due-outs are received from other Air Force bases during this timeframe, the AFEMS forwards an XSI transaction to the reporting base for inline processing. Stock Control will work the management base notices output.

19.79.2.5.1. At bases participating in the AFEMS (C001) Excess Equipment Redistribution Program. I110 Management Notice produced by file status are forwarded under program control to Stock Control for external decisions.

NOTE:

Stock Control, Requirements, should review equipment in stock at least monthly to determine if in-stock assets may be force due-out released to satisfy requirements. Stock Control should use computer program R32/NGV822 to produce the Review Listing. In addition, Stock Control personnel should review the Unserviceable DIFM List (D23/NGV905) to determine whether they should send unserviceable equipment in stock to Contract Maintenance if it is necessary to satisfy due-out requirements. If the item is not required to satisfy due-out requirements, then they should report the items as excess or transfer them to the DRMO.

19.79.2.5.2. Delete EEX A from the item record and load EEX 5 (hold for attrition). Destroy the EEX.

19.79.2.5.3. Prepare ECC output according to **attachment 19A-11**.

19.79.2.5.4. Assign EEX for 6 months. Annotate the initiation date on the ECC. At the end of 6 months, delete EEX 5 and load EEX A for reporting to the AFEMS.

19.79.2.6. If excess items have IEX 3 or IEX 6 and date of last inventory more than three days old, the computer will produce a BIR output with the word EXCESS in positions 45 to 50. Base Service Store, Tool Issue, and Individual Equipment personnel use these BIR outputs to perform a current inventory. When these personnel reinput the BIR containing the word EXCESS, the computer will complete the file status and report the excess if appropriate.

19.79.2.7. If excess items have IEX 3 or IEX 6 and date of last inventory less than four days old, Stock Control should report these items immediately. The computer will not produce I110 Management Notice unless Stock Control has assigned EEX codes to the items.

19.79.2.8. If Air Force managed investment items (ERRC XD) (reported in the daily RAMPS report) appear as excess, dispose of these assets as follows:

19.79.2.8.1. Stock Control should use excess serviceable assets to satisfy back orders and new demands.

19.79.2.8.2. Item managers at activities scheduled for deactivation should immediately decide where to move excess serviceable assets. If the IM fails to take action, the HQ AFMC D143H system will initiate redistribution action 15 days after the date the excess was computed to return assets to depot stock.

19.79.2.9. If an item record has a NPPC of 2 or 5, and the total quantity is excess, the computer will output a TRM report. There is no output for partially excess NPPC 2 or 5 items.

19.79.2.10. If an excess appears in 463L system pallets, nets, and associated tie-down equipment, manage and report these items according to AFR 76-13. To prevent the computer from outputting FTE excess documents automatically, Stock Control can assign excess exception code 6 to 463L equipment NSN. See AFR 76-13, attachment 1, for a list of applicable national stock numbers.

19.79.2.11. If items are GSA managed, see **attachment 19F-6** for specific dollar criteria and classes not authorized return.

19.79.2.11.1. Shelf life items must be coded more than 12 months and must have a minimum of 12 months shelf life remaining when received by GSA.

19.79.2.11.2. Items coded terminal or discontinued cannot be returned to GSA.

19.79.2.11.3. Items must be in acceptable condition, i.e., condition code E (involves only limited expense to restore to serviceable condition, such as repacking or repackaging). Materiel received in other condition codes are handled as unauthorized receipt, it is disposed of in most cases.

19.79.3. Exceptions to Normal Procedures. Serviceable redistributable materiel is excluded from reporting and/or disposition during requirements/file status processing under the following conditions:

19.79.3.1. The computer determines a partial excess and the excess quantity is less than the quantity unit pack.

19.79.3.2. Base or major command assigns a numeric redistributable materiel (excess) review code. Redistributable materiel (excess) category codes are loaded to the restart record to indicate the category of items to be reviewed and the action which must be taken during excess review. **Section 19A** lists the codes and options available.

19.79.3.3. HQ USAF/ILSP may direct that a base retain assets for a special weapon system over and above that base's normal requirements. In these instances, the computer will produce no excess reports (FEX, FTE, or TRM), nor will it update the Base Supply file status excess records. Excess exception code 7 is used to identify these items.

NOTE:

If it determines a new excess quantity, the computer will produce a new detail or excess report each time. The system allows for multiple excess details.

19.79.3.4. Retention of Weapon System Assets.

19.79.3.4.1. HQ USAF/ILSP directed Weapon System details be established to prevent automatic disposal of weapon specific assets to DRMO. Prior to loading a Weapon System detail, a stock number must meet the following criteria: Budget Codes 8, 9 or S; ERRCD XB/XF; RID not equal to GSx or Jxx; and no existing Fixed Level. A SURGE program is used to determine the stock numbers meeting the criteria and formats the 1F3 transactions to load the details. This SURGE is maintained on the HQ SSG/ILS Supply website "https://web2.ssg.gunter.af.mil/supply/". When you reach the website click on "DOWNLOADS" then "SBSS SURGES". The SURGE name is "GVWSD". This SURGE program will be processed on a quarterly basis and involves multiple processes. Each process utilizes a file consisting of AF SRDs. This file is obtained from the Reliability and Maintainability Information System (REMIS) to determine the validity of the SRDs loaded at each retail account.

NOTE:

Specific data entries used on Weapon System details are Type Level Flag A, Level Directed By Code D, Level Justification Code 0 (Zero), Approval Flag C and either "RETPOLICYCHANG" or "CHECKxxxxxxx" (Where xxxxxxx is equal to the SURGE processing date) in the application field.

19.79.3.4.2. Details Loaded Using a Valid Weapon System SRD.

19.79.3.4.2.1. The program looks for stock numbers that have specific details (i.e., Bench Stock, SRD Consumption, Kits, etc.) loaded that may have an SRD entered on the detail. If there is an SRD loaded on the detail that SRD is used to determine if a corresponding SRD record (008) is loaded.

19.79.3.4.2.2. Corresponding SRD Record Loaded. After the SRD record has been located the SRD is validated against the REMIS SRD table. If the SRD is listed in the REMIS file a Weapon System detail is loaded on the stock number. Specific data entered on this detail are the applicable SRD in the SRD field and "RETPOLICYCHANG" in the application field. If the SRD is not listed in the REMIS file it will be ignored.

19.79.3.4.2.3. Corresponding SRD Record Not Loaded. If a SRD record is not located the SRD identified on the applicable detail (i.e., Kit detail) is validated against the REMIS SRD table. If the SRD is listed in the REMIS file, a Weapon System detail is loaded on the stock number. Specific data entered on this detail are the applicable SRD in the SRD field and "RETPOLICYCHANG" in the application field. In addition to the detail load, a copy of the detail originally identified (i.e., the Kit detail) is generated and placed in a file. The file name is "#GV0ALN*GVWSDUD802." (# = GANG and ALN = 4 position ALN number) and is obtained from Computer Operations. The COS is required to work this portion of the file by: 1) Loading an SRD Record (008), if applicable; 2) Changing the SRD on the detail (i.e., the Kit detail), if applicable; or 3) Deleting the detail (i.e., the Kit detail), if applicable. If the SRD is changed on the detail (i.e., Kit detail), verify the SRD is listed in REMIS. If there is not a corresponding Weapon System detail loaded for the new SRD, change the SRD on the original Weapon System detail to reflect the new SRD.

NOTE:

More than one Weapon System detail may be loaded on a stock number if more than one SRD is identified for that stock number. The only exceptions are invalid SRDs, in addition to SRDs RSA and Zxx.

19.79.3.4.3. Details Loaded Using MIC 1 or 2.

19.79.3.4.3.1. The program looks for stock numbers with a MIC 1 or 2 but does not have a Weapon System detail loaded against the stock number.

19.79.3.4.3.2. When a stock number meets this criteria a Weapon System detail is loaded on the stock number. Specific data entered on this detail are "MIC" in the SRD field and "CHECKxxxxxxx" (Where xxxxxxx is equal to the SURGE processing date) in the application field.

19.79.3.4.3.2.1. A copy of the 1F3 load is generated, placed in the same file mentioned in paragraph above. The COS is required to work this portion of the file by accomplishing research (i.e., Processing a Transaction History against the stock number to look for ISUs, MSIs, DUOs, etc., that may reveal an SRD associated with the stock number). If an SRD can be determined, locate a corresponding SRD record (008). If a corresponding SRD record (008) is found, the COS must ensure the SRD is valid by checking the REMIS SRD table. If the SRD is listed in REMIS, run a 1F3 change to update the Weapon System detail's SRD field with the applicable SRD and the application field with "RETPOLICYCHANG". If an SRD record (008) is not found, determine it should be loaded. The SRD record (008) should be loaded only if the

Weapon System is located on the base and by validating the SRD in the REMIS file. If it is determined the SRD record (008) is required, process a 1SR to load the SRD and then process a 1F3 change to update the Weapon System detail's SRD field with the applicable SRD and the application field with "RETPOLICYCHANG". After research is performed and a valid SRD cannot be associated with the stock number, do nothing to the Weapon System detail.

19.79.3.4.4. Validating a Weapon System Detail Loaded with a Valid SRD.

19.79.3.4.4.1. The program looks for stock numbers with a Weapon System detail loaded that contains an SRD other than "MIC" and the application field populated with "RETPOLICYCHANG".

19.79.3.4.4.2. After the Weapon System detail is located, the program looks for a corresponding SRD record (008). If a corresponding SRD record is located, the next step is to verify the SRD is listed in the REMIS SRD table. If the SRD is listed in the REMIS SRD table, the Weapon System detail remains. If the SRD is not loaded in the REMIS SRD table, the Weapon System detail is deleted.

19.79.3.4.4.3. If a corresponding SRD record (008) cannot be located, the next step is to verify the SRD is listed in the REMIS SRD table. If the SRD is listed in the REMIS SRD table, the Weapon System detail remains if any of the original details (i.e., Bench Stock, SRD consumption, Kit, etc) associated with the stock number remain. If there are corresponding details remaining, they are listed in the file mentioned in paragraph above. The COS is required to work this portion of the file as referenced in paragraph above. If the SRD is not listed in the REMIS SRD table, the Weapon System detail is deleted. If none of the original details remain, the Weapon System detail is deleted.

19.79.3.4.5. Validating a Weapon System Detail Loaded with a MIC 1 or 2.

19.79.3.4.5.1. The program looks for stock numbers with a Weapon System detail loaded that contain "MIC" in the SRD field and the application field populated with "CHECKxxxxxxx".

19.79.3.4.5.2. After the Weapon System detail is located the program looks for any details (i.e., Bench Stock, SRD Consumption, Kits, etc) associated with the stock number. If a detail is found the program uses the same logic as in the paragraphs above.

19.79.3.4.5.3. If a detail cannot be associated with the stock number, the Weapon System detail is retained and the program uses the same logic as the paragraph above with the following exception. In place of the 1F3 load, an image of the Weapon System detail already loaded on the stock number will appear in the file mentioned in the paragraph above. The COS is required to perform the same process as prescribed in the referenced paragraph.

NOTE:

Weapon System details loaded with a MIC 1 or 2 are retained until HQ USAF/ILSP directs their deletion.

19.80. Processing Serviceable Redistributable Excess Materiel.

19.80.1. Due-in Excess. Process due-in excess in the following way:

19.80.1.1. Producing due-in cancellation requests (AC1). Due-in cancellation requests (AC1) are automatically produced whenever an item is reviewed during requirements computation or

file status and an excess condition exists. A status detail record is created with status code ZD, cancellation requested by requisitioner, in the status field. Other status details and the due-in detail will not be altered by the computer until cancellation is confirmed.

19.80.1.2. Sequence of due-in excess cancellations. Excess due-ins will be automatically canceled in the following sequence:

19.80.1.2.1. Priorities 01-10 not marked for a due-out are canceled first.

19.80.1.2.2. Priorities 11-15 and 99 are then sorted in descending age sequence (newest first), and cancellations are requested in that order.

19.80.1.3. Partial cancellation requests. When a partial cancellation is requested, the computer will update the existing status detail (ZD) to show total computed excess. If no ZD status detail exists, the computer will establish one. Other status details and the due-in detail will not be altered by the computer until cancellation is confirmed.

19.80.1.4. Local purchase items. When an excess exists on local purchase items, the computer will not change the existing status. It will create a new status detail for the excess quantity only.

19.80.1.5. J series routing identifier code cancellation request. Due-in cancellation requests (AC1) for all J series routing identifier codes will be printed on DD Form 1348-1A, except for bases supported by CIAPS. The computer will produce an output for cancellation requests for bases supported by CIAPS and all other routing identifier codes.

19.80.1.6. Inline followup processing. Inline followup processing will produce a followup on request for cancellation (AC1) whenever a status detail with ZC/ZD status is 30 days or older.

19.80.1.7. Exceptions to usual due-in excess processing. Due-in assets in excess of the requisitioning objective are considered for cancellation by Stock Control EXCEPT in the following instances:

19.80.1.7.1. Due-ins contain a special requirements flag R.

19.80.1.7.2. Due-ins in the CONUS have shipped status on file.

19.80.1.7.3. Due-ins are marked for a specific due-out. In this case, only the due-in quantity in excess of the due-out quantity will be canceled by the computer.

19.80.1.7.4. The due-in excess is less than the item record unit pack.

19.80.1.7.5. Due-in details contain a suppress cancellation flag of S.

19.80.1.7.6. Local purchase due-ins have a status detail containing a quantity variance code.

19.80.1.7.7. Local purchase due-ins have a status detail containing a purchase order number, have a dollar value of the cancellation quantity less than $50, have NO quantity variance code, and are NOT equipment (FE account) or supply (FB account) items. If an item is a supply item, then the item record number of demands must also be one or less. The item record (or ISG) must have a maximum level or computed mission change level of zero. The base closure/phasedown flag must be 1.

19.80.2. Forced Excess. Forced excess items are excess items which result from bases closing or equipment being phased out. Serviceable redistributable excess materiel is normally identified automatically once a quarter during file status processing (as outlined in **section 19A**).

However, Stock Control may report forced excess items at any time by processing a request for report of customer excess (FEX) (in the format shown in **attachment 19F-1**).

19.80.2.1. Forced excess for budget code nine (9) with ERRCD equal to XB3. The logic for forced reporting is the same as the quarterly reporting, with regard to items with demands or items with no demands (see above paragraph entitled "Reporting Requirements" for a detailed explanation).

NOTE:

As a result of FEX processing (see **attachment 19F-5** and **attachment 19F-6**), FTE reports will be produced.

19.80.2.2. Reporting automatic returns for base closure. When automatic returns are authorized by the DOD for base closure, Stock Control should prepare and process an FEX with the appropriate TEX code, supply condition code, and storage point routing identifier. The computer will do the following when reporting automatic returns.

19.80.2.2.1. Excess report (FTE) is output with project code RDE.

19.80.2.2.2. Excess detail record is established.

19.80.2.2.3. FTR input is formatted with advice code TA for TEX code B or TB for TEX code D. These advice codes will then interface with program NGV638 for shipping action.

19.80.2.3. Reporting FEX inputs with a serviceable condition code in position 71. All FEX inputs with a serviceable condition code in position 71 will be releveled and the reported quantity will be changed to the computed excess quantity and processed by the computer. When there is a requirement to report less than the quantity actually in excess, Stock Control personnel must input FEX with TEX code 3.

NOTE:

TEX code 3 instructs the computer to reduce the excess reported quantity to the computed excess quantity when the item record is releveled. Therefore, TEX code 3 is NOT used to report more than the computed excess quantity. QUP requirements should be taken into consideration when using TEX 3, since this input will bypass the QUP edits.

19.80.2.4. Exceptions to normal FEX processing. FEX inputs will establish an excess report detail record and a report (FTE) EXCEPT under the following conditions:

19.80.2.4.1. When the computed excess quantity is less than the unit pack quantity, there will be no output for partial excess.

19.80.2.4.2. When the quantity to be reported does not meet the reporting criteria and the major command excess flag is OFF, the computer will format a TRM for offline review for serviceable property. This formatted TRM for offline review is produced when the requisitioning objective is zero and the serviceable asset retention start date is greater than 730 days. But the computer will not produce a TRM for offline review if any of the following occur:

19.80.2.4.2.1. The requisitioning objective is not zero.

19.80.2.4.2.2. The serviceable asset retention start date is less than 731 days.

19.80.2.4.2.3. The item is assigned an adjusted stock level with LJC O.

19.80.2.4.3. When the item record type account code is K, then an I109 management notice will be produced instead of an FTE report.

19.80.2.4.4. When the input contains TEX code C or P, then an I110 management notice will be produced instead of an FTE report.

19.80.2.4.5. When the item has an input supply condition code that is serviceable, has an existing excess detail record with a serviceable supply condition code, and is an HQ AFMC-managed equipment item, then the item will be reported with an FTE. A new excess detail record will be created for this item.

19.80.2.4.6. When the items are reparables for the GSA, they should be reported using the same criteria provided in Redistributable Serviceable Materiel (Excess) Reporting Criteria (**attachment 19F-6**).

NOTE:

The computer does NOT make a compatibility check between the input routing identifier code and the item record routing identifier code. But if the input routing identifier code is blank, the item record routing identifier will be assigned to the input. The computer will then compute the excess on the routing identifier in the input.

19.80.3. Natural Attrition of Excess Items. When items become excess because they are no longer used or because they are part of a larger item which has become obsolete or been phased out, then Stock Control must make sure these items are no longer automatically requisitioned and restocked. To block such requisitions, Stock Control can use one of the following methods:

19.80.3.1. Process FCL input to reduce the recurring to demands to zero. (See **attachment 19A-3** which explains how to adjust demand data on the item record.) The FCL input automatically changes the quarter code to ensure a new level is established based on the FCL input. If nonrecurring issues are processed to issue the stock, the computer will not establish a new level. If the two first positions of the ERRCD are XD or XF, Stock Control should also process an FRR input to delete the reparable generations field on the repair cycle records.

19.80.3.2. Load a maximum level of zero on affected XD/XF coded items and a stockage priority code E to economic order quantity items. See **section 19B** which describes the procedures used to manage adjusted stock levels. The computer will not requisition the items regardless of type of issue, but it will not delete the items as long as there is a demand level.

19.80.3.3. Designate the items for which requisitions should be blocked as an interchangeable and relate it to a desired item which would be designated the master. (See chapter 27, **attachment 27I-1**, for more information on input format when designating an item as an interchangeable.) For example, if a base has a supply of pink onion skin paper which would normally not be used because of a local change to green onion skin paper, then designate the pink paper as an interchangeable, and the green paper as the master. This would allow the base to use up the pink paper while accurately recording the demand level on the green paper.

19.80.3.4. Assign a requisition code of 4 for items for which requisitions should be blocked. (**Attachment 19A-11** explains how to enter a requisition exception code on an item record.) Regardless of the level or item activity, the computer will then produce neither replenishment requisitions nor FRC. When an item has been assigned a REX 4, Stock Control must monitor

the item for any additional action required.

19.80.4. Non-Listed SMAG Items. Stock Control should not consider these items as excess unless the total quantity is excess; that is, they should qualify as totally redistributable, inactive items. If they do not qualify as inactive, and if the service asset retention start date is not greater than 730 days for XF3 items and 365 for XB3 and NF1 (IEX E/K and 3/6) assets, then the items should be retained, UNLESS retention creates a storage problem. If there is a storage problem, then the Chief of Supply may authorize disposal on a line item basis.

19.80.4.1. Reviewing the file. Before transferring any non-stock numbered budget code 9 or Z AFEMS (C001) Excess Equipment Redistribution Program reportable equipment items to the DRMO, bases should follow the procedures (outlined in chapter 15, **section 15E**), on reporting L and P stock numbered items. After following these procedures and before transferring any other non-stock numbered items to DRMO, bases should review the DD Form 1348-6 file to identify the original requester of the item. Stock Control should contact the original requesters or work center, by telephone if necessary, to determine if they will need the item in the future. Then Stock Control should note these future needs on the DD Form 1348-6.

19.80.4.2. Retaining the item. If the original requester will need the item in the future, it should be retained and assigned an EEX 7. The DD Form 1348- 6 file should be kept to justify having assigned excess exception code 7.

19.80.4.3. Disposing of the item. If the original requester will not need the item in the future, Stock Control should transfer the excess items to the DRMO. All transfers to DRMO for non-NSN items will have a description of the materiel attached to or annotated on the disposal document. A DD Form 1348-6 may be used if available, or the description may be provided to DRMO using a method agreed upon by the supported DRMO and Base Supply. Scrap materiel or materiel which is batch lotted for disposal are excluded from the description requirement.

19.80.4.4. Reviewing the EEX code 7. When excess exception codes are semiannually reviewed by Stock Control, those nonstock numbered items still in stock and coded EEX 7 should be reviewed to determine if the original requester still needs them. If the item is still needed, document the EEX review on the DD Form 1348-6. If the item is no longer needed, delete the EEX 7 and transfer the item to disposal.

19.80.5. Incomplete Item Excess. When there are excesses of incomplete items, Inspection and Stock Control will work together to process them. (See **chapter 14** for procedures used in disposing of excesses of incomplete items.)

19.80.6. Retention Policy. AFI 23-501, Supply Retention and Transfer Policy, addresses wholesale and retail retention policy. It tasks the wholesale manager at the Air Logistics Center to retain centrally procured serviceable and economically reparable assets currently used on active DOD weapon systems. Quantities are based on the wholesale managers determination of what is needed for the project life of the weapon system or end item. The SBSS retains assets not applicable to weapon systems for at least 30 months (see **attachment 19F-5** and **attachment 19F-6** for SBSS reporting requirements). Item managers may direct assets to DRMO, however, the computer will not transfer assets to DRMO unless the asset has been assigned SPC 5 for at least 2 years, if the MIC is 1 or 2, or at least 1 year if the MIC is 3, 4, or blank. The SPC is not used to determine disposal of equipment items. Instead, equipment items must have a DOLD greater than 910 days before serviceable assets can be transferred to DRMO.

NOTE:

If the DOLD is zero, then transfer to DRMO for equipment items (non-NF1) is authorized.

19.81. Reporting Unserviceable Redistributable Materiel.

19.81.1. General Reporting of Unserviceable Equipment Assets. When bases report unserviceable equipment assets to the HQ AFMC item manager, the computer will establish an excess detail and produce an FTE report. If the item has a pseudo part number of X, it will be output on a DD Form 1348-1A. See **chapter 13** for more information about processing DD Form 1348-1A.

19.81.2. Reporting Unserviceable Equipment Assets Other then NC, ND, or NSNs. Unserviceable equipment assets other than NC, ND, and national stock numbers are not reportable through the mechanized reporting system. Therefore, transfer these assets to the DRMO when they are turned in.

19.81.3. Reporting Changes in the Unserviceable Detail Record Balance. When unserviceable detail record balances are affected by issue, shipment, inventory adjustment or condition change programs, the computer does not automatically record the change. Supply personnel should notify Stock Control of an unserviceable detail record balance change. Stock Control should then take one of two actions:

19.81.3.1. Report (FEX) the unreported quantity.

19.81.3.2. Cancel (FTC) all the unserviceable excess detail quantity which exceeds the unserviceable detail record balance.

19.81.4. Reviewing the DIFM Detail List. Stock Control must make sure they receive a copy of the unserviceable DIFM Detail List at least weekly. Then Stock Control should review the DIFM Detail List to determine which unserviceable items Stock Control has not received disposition instructions.

19.81.5. Following Up on Items Without Disposition Instructions. If there are no disposition instructions for certain items, Stock Control should consult the IM. If 45 days later Stock Control still has not received disposition instructions for unserviceable equipment and repair cycle items, they should send a written followup message/letter to the IM. Stock Control should also send a followup message/letter to the IM when the maximum holding date for the unserviceable asset has passed. In followups concerning HQ AFMC managed ERRCD XD items, provide the national stock number, quantity, and the date disposition instructions were requested. For all other repair cycle items and equipment items, include the FB/FE document number from the unserviceable excess detail as well.

NOTE:

Do not use the R920 unserviceable detail document number in the followups.

19.82. Processing Unserviceable Redistributable Materiel. Stock Control should process unserviceable excess XD and XF AFCP items as soon as they are turned in. See chapter 13 for specific processing procedures for turn-ins. See **chapter 15** for information about processing procedures used to ship items.

19.83. Processing Excess Items with EEX Codes.

19.83.1. Reviewing Forced Excess Documents. If the item record contains an EEX code, the excess program produces a forced excess review (FEX) with the EEX code in pos 54. No excess details are established for these items. Distribution must forward the FEX reports to Stock Control for review.

19.83.2. Processing FEX Inputs. Stock Control will screen the FEX inputs against the ECC file as follows:

19.83.2.1. If no ECC exists, the FEX will be input to the computer. The computer will create an excess report or TRM as applicable.

19.83.2.2. If an ECC exists, and the processing date is past the expiration date, the FEX will be input to the computer. The computer will create an excess report or TRM as applicable. Then Stock Control should delete the ECC from the file. If the processing date is earlier than the expiration date on an existing ECC, Stock Control should destroy the FEX.

19.83.3. Processing FEX Inputs with an Alpha EEX Code. When processing the FEX for an item record that has an alpha excess exception code assigned, use one of the following two options:

19.83.3.1. Item record EEX code deleted. If the item is to be reported and the item record EEX code is to be deleted, Stock Control should input the FEX with the EEX code in position 54.

19.83.3.2. Item record EEX code not deleted. If the item is to be reported, but Stock Control wishes to retain the item record EEX code, then Stock Control should input the FEX with a blank in position 54.

19.84. Replies and Followup.

19.84.1. Replies to Redistribution Materiel Reports. Item managers must reply to each report of either serviceable or unserviceable redistributable materiel. (See chapter 15, **attachment 15B-16** for detailed procedures for processing these replies.)

19.84.2. Followup on Redistributable Materiel Reports. Not only must each excess report receive a reply, but item managers must advise activities that have sent reports of how they should dispose of the reported excess items. According to chapter 9, **section 9F** item managers have 90 days from the reporting date to give disposition instructions. After that, the computer may delete the excess details. However, the computer will report these items again as redistributable materiel during the next quarterly file status processing.

19.85. Management of Assets to Support Wartime Vehicles.

19.85.1. Purpose: Bases must ensure that spares parts needed for direct mission support to wartime vehicles are not disposed of as long as a wartime time requirement exists for the items. Spare parts which might be needed must be identified in the SBSS to prevent automatic disposal action since many of the items have limited or no consumption to retain them in the system.

19.85.2. Identification. Stock Control personnel will coordinate with War Readiness to identify vehicles authorized in any spares support kits maintained by the base. MAJCOMs should also assist in determining the items by working with the Transportation and WRM Offices at the command. When an item is identified as needed for support of a special purpose vehicle, the following actions will be taken.

19.85.2.1. Assign an excess exception code 5 to the item record to hold all on-hand assets until they are consumed.

19.85.2.2. Load an adjusted stock level detail record for the items using level justification code 0 (zero) to identify the item as life-of-systems stock. Make sure that the SRD of the supported vehicle is used when loading the level detail.

19.85.3. Review and Validation.

19.85.3.1. The excess exception code 5 assigned to these vehicle spares will be reviewed using the procedures in **section 19A**.

19.85.3.2. Life-of-systems stock levels will be reviewed using the procedures in **section 19B**.

19.85.4. MAJCOMs must assist bases in determining disposition of assets when they are no longer needed at a base. Redistribution of the assets to other bases within the command should be considered. Coordination with other commands to determine requirements should also be attempted.

SECTION 19G-- RECEIPT FOLLOWUP.

19.86. Overview. Receipt followup is a procedure initiated when supply items that have been sent are not acknowledged as having been received.

19.87. Materiel Receipt Followup.

19.87.1. There are two forms of Materiel Receipt Followup. One form is a response to a request for receipt acknowledgment for recoverable items (ERRCD XD2) from an AFMC item manager. The item manager maintains asset control on items in transit. Therefore, if the item manager does not receive a status report on an item at the proper time, they initiates an acknowledgment of receipt (DXB) request (see **attachment 19G-1**). The other form is in response to a Followup For Delinquent Materiel Receipt Acknowledgment (DRF). Normally DIC DRA is produced upon receipt of all property from wholesale sources (excluding local purchase, local manufacture, lateral support, and receipts with serial numbers 9900-9999). If the source of supply personnel do not receive the DRA promptly, they may follow up with (DRF).

19.87.2. Input. When the base which should have originally received the supply item in question gets the DXB or DRF request, personnel should enter it directly to the computer. For DXB, the computer will output a 7K6 report with the quantity still due-in, when the due-in detail record is on file. (See **attachment 19G-2** for more information about the 7K6 report.) If the due-in detail record is not on file, the computer will output a 7K6 report with zeros in the due-in quantity field. For DRF, the computer will attempt to locate the matching due-in, if it is successful, a DRB will be output. If the computer cannot locate the matching due-in, an I103 management notice will be produced for Stock Control. (See chapter 10, **attachment 10A-7**, **attachment 10A-8,** and **attachment 10A-9**, for the formats for DRA, DRB, and DRF, respectively.)

19.87.3. 7K6 and DRB Reports. Transmit the 7K6 and DRB reports to the applicable item manager.

SECTION 19H-- ASSET REPORTING.

19.88. Overview. The transaction/asset reporting system is part of the Daily RAMPS Report

(D28/NGV868). (See chapter 5, **attachment 5B-27** for the D28 report format.) The importance of the accurate and on-time RAMPS reports cannot be overemphasized because many AFMC data systems rely on this information and AF-wide logistics decisions are routinely made based on the information as it is seen in these AFMC data systems. The CSB is responsible for submitting accurate, on-time RAMPS reports, including those applicable to supported satellite accounts. However, transaction rejects identified by DIC: 7MS and/or DZG should be immediately corrected and resubmitted by the applicable stock record account. 7WS transactions that are produced via the quarterly D28 option are used as the basis for the worldwide spares buy and repair computations. Unlike other RAMPS transactions, 7WS images are transmited directly (via FTP) to the Secondary Item Requirements System (D200A). Because the 7WS images are sent directly to D200A, 7WS rejects are not documented via 7MS or DZG transactions. To ensure complete and accurate 7WS reporting, SRANs shall maintain 7WS backup files for 90 days (until the next quarterly D28 run). See to chapter 5, **section 5B** for detailed 7WS backup and retransmission procedures.

NOTE:

Both the 7MS and DZG reject transactions are also used by AFMC to identify problems with transactions that do not get reported through the Daily RAMPS report. For example, the 7MS reject transaction is also used to identify problems with RBL related transactions (**section 19E**) and the DZG is also used to identify problems with transactions used in the Receipt Follow-up process (**section 19G**). However, the correction actions that must be taken are very similar, so this section addresses both the 7MS and DZG in general terms.

19.89. Asset Status Reports. Forward corrected asset report images to the RPS for transmission through DAAS. There is no need to wait and send corrected transactions with the next daily RAMPS report.

19.90. Rejects.

19.90.1. Detecting Errors. AFMC data systems perform a series of edits on transaction reports as they are submitted. If AFMC data systems detect any errors in the reporting formats and/or data elements used in these transaction reports then transaction rejects (DIC: DZG) and transaction reject-intra-Air Force (DIC: 7MS) are returned to advise bases of errors. See **attachment 19H-1** and **attachment 19H-2** for the formats for the DZG and 7MS, respectively. (See **attachment 19H-3** for a list of the reject advice codes that are used in the DZG and 7MS transactions to advise bases of the reason a specific transaction rejected.)

NOTE:

If excessive amounts of any type of reject are being received, advise your Procedures personnel because this could indicate serious system or procedural problems and must be brought to the attention of local management and, if necessary, elevated to the MAJCOM or system (SBSS or D035) OPRs.

19.90.2. Processing Rejects. Both DZG and 7MS images should be routed to the applicable stock record account's Stock Control for manual research and correction. These transactions should not be processed in-line. When DZG or 7MS rejects are received, Stock Control must immediately identify, correct, and resubmit the original rejected transaction. Neither the DZG or 7MS should ever be transceived themselves because they are not valid outbound transactions.

Process these rejects as follows:

19.90.2.1. Transaction reject intra-Air Force (DIC: 7MS). 7MS rejects are used to indicate that one of the following transactions did not pass AFMCs edits: 7LF, 9QK, 9QL, 9QN, XCB, XCC, or XCE. In order to identify the specific transaction that rejected check positions 34-36 of the 7MS transaction. The document identifier in these three positions is the document identifier code of the transaction that did not pass AFMC edits and therefore rejected. The reason the transaction rejected is reflected by a reject advice code in positions 79-80 of the 7MS. These reject advice codes are listed in **attachment 19H-3** and the necessary corrective actions are based on these codes.

19.90.2.1.1. Specific corrective actions are very difficult to describe because the reject may simply be the result of an erroneous transmission, but it could also indicate a problem in the database or software. For example, normally, if the rejected transaction was DIC: 7LF, 9QK, 9QL, 9QN, or XCB, then Stock Control merely has to check the D28 report to determine if a new 7LF, 9QK, 9QL, 9QN, or XCB report has subsequently been submitted for the stock number in question. To determine if a new report has been submitted since the date of the original submission, determine the date of the original transaction that rejected and then check the D28 report for everyday since that date (including the current date). The date of the original transaction will be in different positions depending on the DIC of the original transaction that rejected. Formats for the original transactions are in **chapter 5**. If the transaction was a 7LF, 9QK, 9QL, or 9QN then the date will be in positions 37-40 of the 7MS because this is where the transaction date was in the original 7LF, 9QK, 9QL, or 9QN. AFMC merely overlays the reject identifier (7MS) into position 1-3, moves the original transaction identification into 34-46, and changes a couple of other fields, but the rest of 7MS is in the same format as the original transaction. If the original transaction was an XCB (positions 34-36 of the 7MS shows XCB), a quick scan of the XCB format in **chapter 5** shows that the date processed was originally in positions 74-78 of the XCB. This date is also in positions 74-78 of the 7MS because, again, AFMC merely moves XCB to positions 34-36 and puts 7MS in positions 1-3. If a new report (DIC: 7LF, 9QK, 9QL, 9QN, or XCB) has subsequently been submitted, including the current date's report, then no further action is usually necessary. However, the new report may reject too, because there may be an underlying problem in the database or software. For instance, if the reject advice code indicates a problem with the stock number, versus just one of the data fields, then this new report will probably reject too. In this case, corrective action may involve some cataloging changes to your database. For example, if the reject code was BG, then AFMC records reflect an ERRCD other than XDx and the NSN is probably erroneously cataloged as XDx in the SBSS, i.e., it is really not RAMPS reportable. In this case, the corrective action would be to correct the ERRCD for the stock number and then no further RAMPS reports would be necessary and the rejected transaction does not require resubmittal. Another example may be if the reject code is AD, meaning the stock number is not identifiable. In this instance, the corrective actions will involve researching the D043 or FEDLOG stocklists to determine if the rejected stock number is correct and processing cataloging inputs (e.g., FIC) if necessary. If the rejected NSN appears in the most recent stocklists as a valid stock number, prepare and submit a SNUD interrogation. If the rejected advice code indicates a problem with a specific data field, versus indicating a problem with the stock number, and a new report has not been submitted, then a new report can be forced using either the XCD or DZE transactions. If the rejected transaction was an XCB, then input an XCD (screen 487) to generate a new XCB for the item. If

a new report has not been submitted and the rejected transaction was 7LF, 9QK, 9QL, or 9QN, then input a DZE (screen 153) with reporting code 8 to generate a new report for the item. However, even if this action is taken, the new report must still be monitored to ensure it is not rejected too. If it is, then a more thorough investigation of the stock number may be needed. For instance, you may have to run an inquiry to check the data fields associated with the erroneous transaction to see if they are being stored correctly. If everything looks normal on the inquiry then you may have to run a new XCD or DZE and then immediately run a type 4 inquiry to check the TTPC 4G transaction history to determine if the information is being stored correctly (because the D28 report uses this transaction history to create the transaction report). If the data in the 4G transaction history looks suspect this may indicate problems that cannot be corrected locally. Double check your facts and bring the suspected problem to the attention of your systems monitors.

19.90.2.1.2. If the rejected transaction (as indicated in positions 34-36 of the 7MS) was an RBL related transaction (XCC or XCE), then use a combination of the reject code in positions 79-80 of the 7MS and the procedures in **section 19E** to determine corrective actions. These transactions were not reported through the D28, RAMPS report so checking the D28 print file is not necessary. However, some of the same reject advice codes that apply to RAMPS transactions are used and the corrective actions may be the same or similar. For instance, if an 7MS with reject advice code AD is received on an XCE, then check to ensure the stock number is still valid and it is RAMPS reportable (Type account code B, ERRC is XDx, AFMC is the SOS, fifth position of the stock number is numeric or K, or fifth and sixth position of the stock number is NC), if it isn't then no further action is necessary on the XCE. But, if it is, further research is needed to find out why the stock number is not identifiable. This further research may include checking and comparing the D043 or FEDLOG database to the way the item is loaded in the SBSS. If discrepancies exist then the SBSS should be corrected to match the D043 or FEDLOG database and then resubmit the rejected transaction or not depending on the corrective action taken. The most likely rejects you will get on XCC transactions will be associated with the RBL confirmation process (reject advice codes F1 or F3). These rejects occur when a base does not load an RBL as directed and may indicate that an RBL may have to be either loaded, changed, or deleted. Reject advice code F1 means the XCC quantity did not match the RBL database so the base should check the RBL they have loaded (216 detail with type level F) and ensure it matches the quantity in positions 25-29 of the 7MS. If it does not, then determine if a valid reason exists for not loading and reporting the level as is. For example, a valid reason may be the need to split up an RBL quantity among the master and any substitutes after receiving a 612 reject. However, after this is done and the RBL is not confirmed properly then the 7MS may indicate this and should be corrected to reflect the actual quantity and NSN on the original XCA (see 612 reject procedures). If no valid reason exists, treat the 7MS with F1 as an original RBL transaction, i.e., load or change the RBL by creating and inputting an XCA (screen 136) with the quantity in positions 25-29 of the 7MS. This should create a new XCC transaction for AFMC. If this new XCC subsequently rejects the same way, this may indicate a system problem and should be elevated. 7MS with reject code F3 indicates that the RBL you have loaded is not registered in the RBL database at AFMC and normally means that you should delete your RBL. However, excessive amounts of these codes may indicate a problem with the RBL database at AFMC, so this situation may have to be elevated through command channels.

19.90.2.2. Transaction reject (DIC: DZG). DZG rejects are used to indicate that one of the

following RAMP transactions did not pass AFMCs edits: D4(x), D6(x), D7(x), D8(x), D9(x), DAC, and intra-AF transaction DIC: 7K6. DZG reject processing is very similar to 7MS reject processing except positions 57-59 of the DZG will show the document identifier code of the specific transaction that rejected. Positions 79-80 will show the appropriate reject advice code. With the exception of the 7K6 transactions, all DZG rejects reflect problems with RAMPS transaction reporting. Corrective actions include manually researching how the rejected transaction was originally reported (by finding it on the D28 listing for the applicable processing day) and verifying the data elements and formats against the applicable format in **chapter 5**. Occasionally, you will have to research back to the original transaction that is being reported to ensure the transaction was processed correctly and the transaction history is correct. For instance, a DZG reject on a DAC transaction may have to be researched back to the original transaction that led to the DAC (a turn-in or a maintenance turn-around transaction) to identify what should be reported. After the error is identified, prepare and submit a corrected transaction. Again, if excessive amounts of the same rejects are being received or if the same transaction is rejecting over and over again, elevate the problem as necessary.

19.90.2.3. Impact of not correcting rejects. Do not just ignore any DZG or 7MS rejects. Most DZGs reflect individual transactions that are used to maintain visibility of AF assets or record usage in AFMC systems. For example, AFMC requirements systems use DAC transactions to record the number of assets that base accounts are using and they project AF requirements based on this usage. In other words, a DAC transaction is the equivalent of a demand in the SBSS. If DAC images are not corrected and resubmitted then the AFMC requirements systems lose visibility of the demand and the entire AF requirement will be inaccurate (this is the equivalent of the SBSS not having all the demand data recorded before computing a demand level). Transactions returned via DZG rejects will not be rereported so the DZG must be worked and corrected transactions submitted on a timely basis. On the other hand, 7MS rejects indicate a problem with asset/levels reporting or RBL related transactions and if these transactions are not corrected in a timely manner then the support you receive from AFMC may be severely impacted.

SECTION 19I-- ASSET STATUS/TRANSACTION EXCESS REPORT REQUEST (DZE).

19.91. Overview. This section describes the computer processing of the asset status/transaction, excess report request (DIC DZE). This section also includes a description of reporting codes 0-9 and their effect on which kind of report is produced.

19.92. Reporting Codes.

19.92.1. Department of Defense item managers assign reporting codes 0-9 to each DZE report. See **chapter 3** for RAMPS report code.

19.92.2. Codes 0-7: Asset Status Transaction. For Air Force-managed items, the item manager assigns reporting codes 0-7. Reporting codes 0-7 are loaded on the item records to indicate the degree to which a computer base and the supporting agency must exchange asset information. These reporting codes also indicate the frequency with which they must exchange asset information.

NOTE:

Air Force Intelligence Agency assets (X in fifth position of the stock number) will not have a report code assigned to them.

19.92.3. Code 8: One-Time Asset Status Report. The item manager inputs reporting code 8 (rather than loading it on the item record) to generate a one-time asset status report for the customer.

19.92.4. Code 9 or P: One-Time Excess Report. The item manager inputs reporting code 9 or P (rather than loading it on the item record) to generate a one-time excess report on any assets above the requisition objective. This report is available for all registered users.

19.92.5. Code Z, Asset Status Report. The item manager inputs reporting code Z (rather than loading on the item record) to generate an asset status report to give asset visibility of the peacetime operating stock at the retail level. This report is available for all registered users.

19.93. DZE Processing Methods.

19.93.1. The requesting or managing activity prepares the DZE reports and forwards them to the appropriate bases. Depending on the reporting codes, Requirements personnel process the DZE reports in three ways:

19.93.2. Asset Status/Transaction Reporting (Codes 0-7). Department of Defense inventory managers (Air Force, Defense Logistics Agency, and other services) assign a reporting code 0-7 to those stock numbers which require asset status/transaction reporting. They assign these codes through the SNUD system in DZE format. The computer then processes these inputs in the following way:

19.93.2.1. The computer will check the input reporting code (0-7) to see if it matches the item record ERRCD and RIC. When these codes do not match, the program will produce a SNUD inquiry (code BDF). The item record will not be updated.

19.93.2.2. The computer will store the input reporting code to the item record in all system designators.

19.93.2.3. The computer will update the ISG records if necessary. When the item record has assigned or deleted a reporting code (0-7) and the item is in an ISG as a master or interchangeable, the following changes will occur:

19.93.2.3.1. If the input stock number is in an ISG grouped by D043B, then the input reporting code (0-7) will be loaded to every other master or interchangeable stock number with an alpha order code.

19.93.2.3.2. If the input stock number is in an ISG as anything other than a D043B, then the input stock number will be changed to a substitute.

19.93.2.4. The computer will produce transaction histories (TTPC 4B, 4G), if required, for each updated stock number. The computer will use these transaction histories during end-of-day processing to produce asset status/transaction reports.

19.93.2.5. The computer will interface with the 1GP program to produce (IRC) outputs, when reporting codes 5 or 7 are assigned, and an inventory has not been completed within 30 days. Inventory uses the 1GP outputs to conduct a special inventory.

19.93.3. One-Time Asset Status Report (Code 8). Department of Defense inventory managers

forward these DZE reports to HQ AFMC, which sends them out by the SNUD system to the using bases. Non-DOD inventory managers forward their DZE reports directly to the reporting activity. The computer then processes these reports in the following way:

19.93.3.1. The computer will check to see if the requesting routing identifier code is alpha/alpha/alpha or alpha/numeric/alpha. If it is not, or if it is Jxx, the computer will disregard the request.

19.93.3.2. The computer will produce a transaction history in order to generate a one-time asset status report. It will go to the activity identified on the requesting routing identifier code field of the DZE input. If the item record is not loaded for the one-time asset report request, a DZF will be output in the format found in Asset Status Report (DZF) (**attachment 19I-2**). If positions 27-28 of the DZE input contains a HK, then a HPMSK asset status image (9QN) will be output (see chapter 5, **attachment 5B-27, Section K**). The DZF or 9QN will be sent to the appropriate source using the DAAS.

19.93.4. One-Time Excess Report (Code 9 or P). When it becomes necessary to buy GSD items at the wholesale level (critical), the inventory managers will determine the quantity of redistributable assets available at the retail level. Air Force Materiel Command activities will identify the critical items to the SNUD system. SNUD will then forward a DZE request for a one-time excess report (codes 9 or P) to all registered users. Non-HQ AFMC activities may transmit messages in DZE format, or may send DZE requests through DDN. The computer will take each system designator into account when processing these inputs:

19.93.4.1. If the input requesting routing identifier code is Jxx, the computer will not produce a report.

19.93.4.2. If the input stock number is in an ISG as a master or interchangeable, the computer will consider the total group assets and demand data when determining excess quantities. The computer will process one-time excess reports as follows:

19.93.4.2.1. If the item/group contains previously reported excess details for which a response has not been received, then the computer will not produce a report. If this happens, and the item is in the General Support Division, the computer will assign a C to the critical item flag field of the excess detail. The C shows to the shipment programs that it is a critical GSD item.

19.93.4.2.2. If the item record is not loaded for the one-time excess report request, the computer will output a DZF report in the format found in Asset Status Report (DZF) (**attachment 19I-2**). The DZF will be sent to the appropriate source using the DAAS.

19.93.4.3. The computer will figure the group/item excess quantity by subtracting the requisition objective from the serviceable assets. If an excess exists, the computer will report it in FTE format:

19.93.4.3.1. Serviceable assets. The computer will consider the serviceable assets on the item record for the input stock number. The computer will report assets up through the computed excess quantity. If the total computed excess quantity is not satisfied on this record, then the computer will consider additional assets, starting on the first ISG interchangeable item and continuing through the master, until it has reported the total computed excess.

NOTE:

The computer will not report assets on item records which have a numeric parts preference code, unless that stock number was input.

19.93.4.3.2. Critical items. If the reported item is in the GSD, then the computer will enter a C in the critical item flag field of the excess detail.

19.93.5. Asset Status Report (Code Z). Provides all Department of Defense item managers the capability to transmit an asset status report via DDN that will give asset visibility of operating stock at the retail level. A DZF report will be generated and sent to the requester, positions 67-69 of the DZE input, using the Defense Automatic Addressing System.

SECTION 19J-- EXCEPTION CODE CONTROL (ECC).

19.94. Overview. The Exception Code Control (ECC) program is used to assist the Stock Control Element with requisitioning stock numbers not subject to normal excess reporting. The program will assist in reducing the research time it takes to locate special-processing instructions for certain exception codes. This program will enable the user to enter a reason for the code, justification, cross-references for supporting documentation, and any other information desired or directed by the MAJCOM.

19.95. Purpose. This section outlines ECC procedures to be used for this program. It also discusses the hardware and software requirements, general operating instructions, and some specific menus.

19.96. References.

19.96.1. In addition to this chapter, also see to chapter 6, **attachment 6A-39**.

19.97. Security. Physical hardware security will be the responsibility of the user while ECC is in operation. Security guidelines are identified in part 4, chapter 2, **section 2C**.

19.98. Software and Hardware Requirements.

19.98.1. Physical attributes of the personal computer (PC) are at the discretion of the user. The following is the minimum hardware/software specification for ECC.

19.98.1.1. 486/66 MHz Central Processing Unit

19.98.1.2. Minimum of 16 megabyte (MB) of random access memory

19.98.1.3. 35 MB available disk space

19.98.1.4. Super video graphics array for color display

19.98.1.5. Windows 95

19.98.1.6. Access to a Network

19.98.1.7. Access to World Wide Web sites

19.99. ECC Installation Procedures.

19.99.1. Once you have downloaded the program from the website, (https://ceds.ssg.gunter.af.mil/login) take the following steps to install it on your system:

19.99.1.1. Click the "Start" button, locate "Explorer", select the A:\drive, and double-click "Setup". This will begin the installation to your system.

19.99.1.2. Once the installation has been completed, download the mainframe program to the C:\ecc directory, with the name of SBSS.dat assigned to the file.

19.99.1.3. Once you have downloaded the file, go back to the "start" button, "programs", "exception code control", then "ECC runtime." This kicks off the program. The first box to come up will be for the "initial load" - "The ECC database must first be populated. Do you wish to perform initial loading of the ECC database? Yes/No. Answer "Yes".

19.99.1.4. The next box is "Print Records". It will ask, "Do you wish to print the loaded records?" If you select "Yes", then the program will send output to the printer and ask, "Do you want to view the loaded records on screen?" This also allows you to view ECC records from initial load. If you select "No" to printing records, then it only allows you to view the loaded record on screen. It gives you the number of records that have been successfully downloaded to the ECC database.

19.100. ECC Main Menu.

19.100.1. The main menu screen displays the ECC options. This provides the user the capability to execute the various functions of the ECC microcomputer software program (see **attachments 19J-1** through **19J-12**).

Attachment 19A-1

DEFINITIONS

19A1.1. Average Percent of Base Repair (PBR). This percentage is the repair rate for the current and past four quarters. The repair cycle record for an item includes fields which contain the number of units that are RTS, NRTS, and condemned. The average percent of base repair is computed internally from the data for the current and past four quarters showing the number of units that are RTS, NRTS, and condemned. Master items show the PBR for the entire group; interchangeable, substitute and bachelor items (items not in an ISG) show the PBR of the individual item. (For the PBR formula and a sample calculation, see **attachment 19A-2**.)

NOTE:

The following terms are used in this chapter to describe the Standard Base Supply System stock leveling techniques. Additional terms are defined in **volume 1, part 1, chapter 1** and **volume 1, part 1, chapter 2**; and volume 2 part 2, **chapter 3**.

19A1.2. Backorder Factor. Set at $3.60, this factor represents the total cost to establish an UND C due-out. The due-out is maintained until stock replenishment is received and the customer's requirement is satisfied.

19A1.3. Cost To Add. Set at $5.54, this factor represents the total cost to compute a level.

19A1.4. Cost To Maintain. Set at $15.98, this factor represents the costs to maintain an item with a level of stock.

19A1.5. Cost To Order. This factor is set at $19.94 for local purchase items and $5.20 for all others. It represents the total cost to process stock replenishment orders.

19A1.6. Cumulative Recurring Demands (CRD). CRD is the total quantity of an item requested on a recurring basis (R or C demand code). When the difference between the date of first demand and the current date exceeds one year, the CRD quantity is adjusted to equal one

year's demand. The CRD is updated by the issue, due-out cancellation, and turn-in programs.

19A1.7. Daily Demand Frequency Rate (DDFR). The DDFR is computed by first totaling the incremental parts of the number of demands. Next, divide the sum of the parts by the difference between the current date and the date of first demand. If the available demand experience is less than 365 days, then use 365 days. (For the DDFR formula and an example calculation, see **attachment 19A-2**.)

19A1.8. Daily Demand Rate (DDR). The daily demand rate is the average quantity of an item that is used daily. DDR is computed internally using one of the following methods:

19A1.8.1. Bachelor or substitute item. Divide the cumulative recurring demands by the difference of the current Julian date minus the DOFD.

19A1.8.2. Master or interchangeable item. The cumulative recurring demands include the master and all interchangeables within the group (for one system designator at a time). The sum is divided by the difference of the current Julian date minus the oldest date of first demand in the master/interchangeable group. (For the DDR formula and a sample calculation, see **attachment 19A-2**.)

NOTE:

If the demand experience available is less than 180 days, a difference of 180 days is assumed to minimize the inflationary effect of limited demand experience. This procedure applies to either the bachelor/substitute method or the master and interchangeable method of computation.

19A1.9. Demand. Demands are categorized as initial, nonrecurring, recurring, and contractor support. (For a description of these terms and applicable codes, see chapter 11, **attachment 11A-8**.) The type of demand code applied to a demand determines whether that demand can be used to compute the demand level. Demand data are updated under the following conditions:

19A1.9.1. EOQ items with demand code R or T are updated at the time of request.

19A1.9.2. Repair cycle items, except items with demand code C, are updated at the time of turn-in. These items can also be updated by processing a TRN or the receipt of a serviceable RAR NAEW E-3A Component DIFM item.

19A1.9.3. EMC 1 hand tools with a demand code of R or T are updated at the time of request.

19A1.10. Demand Level. A demand level is a stock level for a specific item that is based upon past user demands.

19A1.11. Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) Item. EOQ items include the following: consumable items, minor parts, components, tools, and hardware. EOQ items are identified by ERRCD XB3 or NF1 (IEX 6, 3, E, or K). An EOQ item cannot be economically repaired by a field or depot maintenance activity. Accountability for EOQ items is terminated upon issue. (For the EOQ demand level formula and a sample calculation, see **attachment 19A-2**.)

19A1.12. End-Use Order Cost. Set at $8.38, this factor represents the total cost to submit priority requisitions to the source of supply to fill specific priority requirements.

19A1.13. Item Essentiality. Item essentiality is the measure of an item's military value in terms of how its failure would affect the accomplishment of a mission. DOD Instruction 4140.45 states that DOD must give prior approval to any essentiality rating scheme. If prior approval has

not been given, the item essentiality factor is set at one (1) for all items, as directed by DODI 4140.45.

19A1.14. Line Item Availability. This value represents the desired level of stock availability, which is 0.9 or 90 percent. This value is based on the USAF goals selected for the supply performance measure of net availability.

19A1.15. Lot Size (LS). This is the average number of units demanded per customer order and will be stratified as part of the safety level.

19A1.16. NRTS/Condemned Quantity (NCQ). NCQ is the number of units required for the NRTS/condemnation processing time.

19A1.17. NRTS/Condemned Time (NCT). NCT is the average number of days required to complete the NRTS/condemnation process. This figure is computed and used by the releveling and file status routines during inline processing. The NCT is used to determine the NRTS/condemned quantity for demand level computations (see **attachment 19A-2**). (For the NCT formula and an example calculation, see **attachment 19A-2**.)

19A1.18. Order and Shipping Time (O&ST). The O&ST is the average number of days between the initiation and receipt of stock replenishment requisitions.

19A1.19. Order and Shipping Time Quantity (O&STQ). Order and shipping quantity is the quantity required to be on hand to meet demands during the O&ST.

19A1.20. Releveling Flag. This flag indicates to the requirements scan program that the asset position should be examined to determine whether a requisition or an excess report should be submitted, or a demand level should be adjusted. This flag (constant R) is stored on an item record by programs that will affect the asset position of an item.

19A1.21. Reorder Level (ROL). A reorder level is a level in the computer maintained for an item that indicates 1) when the item must be reordered, and 2) when some other type of supply action must be taken to obtain the item.

19A1.22. Repair Cycle Quantity (RCQ). The repair cycle quantity represents the number of units that must be stocked to meet demands during the repair cycle. This quantity varies according to the success of the base repair program. Before the repair cycle quantity can be computed, the following actions must be taken: 1) calculate the average percentage of base repair, and 2) calculate the repair cycle time; you may also need to decide how the repair cycle time is to be applied (used). (For the RCQ formula and a sample calculation, see **attachment 19A-2**.)

19A1.23. Requisition Objective. The requisition objective is the maximum quantity of an item that must be on hand and/or on order to maintain current base operations.

19A1.24. Safety Level Quantity (SLQ). Safety level quantity represents items that are required to be on hand. These items allow continuous operation of a base mission when demand levels are not adequately restocked or increase unpredictably. The SLQ is computed (using the formulas in **attachment 19A-2**.)

CAUTION: The SLQ must never exceed the sum of the standard deviation times two, times the O&STQ (for example, (C x 2) x O&ST).

19A1.25. Serviceable Asset Retention Start Date (SARSD). The serviceable asset retention start date is the start date for measuring activity for retention/disposal actions (also referred to as DATE-SPC-5-ASG). This date is assigned to ERRCD XB items when the stockage priority code is down-graded from 4 to 5 or no activity for 180 days if the SPC is E. It is assigned to ERRCD XF items when there is no activity in the first two quarters of the repair cycle record.

19A1.26. Shortage Cost. This variable factor can be altered to drive model performance or allocate funds provided to maximize performance. In other words, this factor is designed to alter the inventory control model's performance.

19A1.27. Stock Level. In the Standard Base Supply System, a stock level is categorized as a demand level or an adjusted level.

19A1.28. Variance of Demands and Order and Shipping Time (O&ST). These quantities are components of the SLQ. They establish an accurate estimate of the variation of demands and O&ST over a given period of time. This estimate is established by using the standard statistical formula for variance. Variance of demands is computed during requirements computation and file status for records with more than two demands recorded (in the 101-NBR-DMDS-007SC field of the item record.) Variance of O&ST is computed quarterly by the Routing Identifier List (Q05) Program for routing identifier records with 100 or more receipts; variance of O&ST is stored on the routing identifier record.

19A1.28.1. Calculating the Variance of Order and Shipping Time for non-DLA (Defense Logistics Agency) and DLA. The Routing Identifier (RID) for DLA is S9x.

19A1.28.1.1. For all non-DLA receipts, the programming algorithm (in the Q05) uses the O&ST for all receipts for a RID that were equal to or less than 175 percent of the UMMIPS standard.

19A1.28.1.2. For all DLA receipts, the programming algorithm (in the Q05) uses the O&ST for all receipts for a RID that were equal to or less than the truncation point value. In addition, two separate variances of O&ST (VOO) will be computed for DLA, one for priority groups one (1) and two (2) with a required delivery date (RDD); the second for priority group three (3) with no RDD. Once computed, the value of the two variances will be stored on the respective S9x routing identifier record (007), in a field called "007-VARIANCE-OF-OST-FAST", and "007-VARIANCE-OF-OST-SLOW". As mentioned above, the VOO is a component of the safety level quantity, which in turn is affects the reorder point. As such, two reorder points (ROP) has to be computed; for receipts processed with an RDD, and for receipts with no RDD.

Figure 19A1.1. Example.

Where:

(a) FI = The number of receipts reflected in each segment of the routing identifier record, frequency distribution table.

(b) MI = The midpoint of each segment (in days) of the routing identifier record, frequency distribution table.

© n = Number of receipts.

VOO Computation Example

Suppose the scheme for storing receipts for DLA, for a particular priority group, is as follows:

Table 19A1.1. Example.

	FI	Days	IE	OE	MI
Occurrence 1	20	1 - 5	1	5	3
Occurrence 2	22	6 - 10	6	10	8
Occurrence 3	24	11 - 15	11	15	13
Occurrence 4	21	16 - 20	16	20	18
Occurrence 5	22	21 - 25	21	25	23
Occurrence 6	25	26 - 30	26	30	28
Occurrence 7	26	31 -35	31	35	33
Occurrence 8	24	36 -40	36	40	38
Occurrence 9	28	>= 41	41		

NOTE:

Where FI is the number of receipts for the particular Occurrence, IE is the Inner Edge of the Occurrence, OE is the Outer Edge of the Occurrence, and MI is the Mid-point of the Occurrence. Following the VOO formula from above, one of the first items of importance is determining the number of receipts ("n") to include in the computation. As such, if the Truncation point of this particular priority group is 36, we do the following:

```
How Many Values are Used to Compute the VOO?
Truncation Point                   Occurrence 8          36
      OE-IE+1                       40 - 36 +1            5
      TP-IE+1                       36 - 36 +1            1
      % Values                      1/5                   0.2
# Values in Occurrence 8          24
Values<=Trunc in Occurrence 8           24 * .2        4.8
Occurrence 1-7 Sum          160
Values<=Trunc in Occurrence 8           4.8
Values<=Truncation Point         164.8
```

As you can see in the example below, the truncation point falls within Occurrence 8. As such, we compute the total number of possible values in Occurrence 8 and then compute the percent of the values that are equal to or less than the Truncation Point that fall within the Occurrence (.2, or 20%). Then, we multiply the number of values in this Occurrence (24) by the fraction (.2) of values we will use from this Occurrence - 24*.2 = 4.8. Then, we add the sum of values in Occurrences 1-7 to this value: 160 + 4.8 = 164.8.

Table 19A1.2. Example.

	FI	Days	MI	FI*MI	FI*(MI*MI)
Occurrence 1	20	1 - 5	3	60	180
Occurrence 2	22	6 - 10	8	176	1408
Occurrence 3	24	11 - 15	13	312	4056
Occurrence 4	21	16 - 20	18	378	6804
Occurrence 5	22	21 - 25	23	506	11638
Occurrence 6	25	26 - 30	28	700	19600
Occurrence 7	26	31 -35	33	858	28314
Occurrence 8	24*(.2)	36 -40	38	182.4	6931.2
Occurrence 9	28	>= 41			
Occurrence 1-7 Sum	160		**Totals**	3172.4	78931.2

NOTE:

Now, we can begin computing FI*MI and FI*MI*MI. Take note that for Occurrence 8, only 20% of the values are used in the computation. Next, we sum the values for FI*MI; then, we sum the values for FI*MI*MI. Having done this, we can now begin completing the VOO computation.

Figure 19A1.2. Computation.

NOTE:

This example reflects the process which should occur when using the non-UMMIPs scheme from the Q05 report; however, when using the UMMIPs scheme, the methodology is the same. Computing the values less than or equal to the truncation point is not nearly as difficult. Since the Q05 is designed to have the truncation point for each priority group and area as an outer edge, you will not have to interpolate when you compute the values that are less than or equal to the truncation point--which is 175% of the UMMIPs standard.

19A1.29. Wholesale Contractor Initial Spares List. Contractor provided listing of peculiar spares required to support the initial activation of a weapon system.

Attachment 19A-2

FORMULAS AND EXAMPLES (REPAIR CYCLE DEMAND LEVEL (RCDL)

19A2.1. RCDL Formula. RCDL = RCQ + O&STQ + NCQ + SLQ + a half adjust factor of 0.5 if the IUP is $750.01 or greater, or 0.9 if the IUP is $750.00 or less.

NOTE:

19A2.1.1. This RCDL formula will include an EOQ segment (outlined in **attachment 19A-1**) when the ERRCD is XF3 and the unit price is equal to or less than $750.00, and the percent base repair is less than 50 percent.

EXAMPLE: RCDL = 0.164 + 0.492 + 0.0656 + 1.471 = 2.1926 + 0.5 if the IUP is $750.01 or more for a demand level of 2, or 0.9 if the IUP is $750.00 or less for a demand level of 3.

RCQ Formula: RCQ = DDR x PBR x RCT

EXAMPLE: RCQ = 0.0328 x 0.50 x 10 = 0.164

O&STQ Formula: O&STQ = DDR x (1.00 - PBR) x O&ST

EXAMPLE: O&STQ = 0.0328 x (1.00 - 0.50) x 30 = 0.492

NCQ Formula: NCQ = DDR x (1.00 - PBR) x NCT

For computation of NRTS/condemned time (see **attachment 19A-1**).

EXAMPLE: NCQ = 0.0328 x (1.00 - 0.50) x 4 = 0.0656

Figure 19A2.1. SLQ Formula.

$$SLQ = C\sqrt{3(RCQ + O\&STQ + NCQ)}$$

Figure 19A2.2. Example.

$$SLQ = 1\sqrt{(3(0.164 + 0.492 + 0.0656)} = 1.4713$$

Figure 19A2.3. DDR Formula.

$$\frac{\text{Cumulative Recurring Demands}}{\text{Current Date} - DOFD}$$

Figure 19A2.4. Example.

$$DDR = \frac{12}{365} = 0.0328$$

Figure 19A2.5. PBR Formula.

$$\frac{\text{Repaired Units}}{(\text{Repaired Units} + NRTS + \text{Condemned})} \text{ x } 100$$

Figure 19A2.6. Example.

$$\textbf{Example :} \quad PBR = \frac{6}{(6 + 4 + 2)} \text{ x } 100 = .5 \text{ x } 100 = 50\%$$

Economic Order Quantity Demand Level (EOQDL)

19A2.2. EOQDL Formula. EOQDL = EOQ + O&STQ + SLQ + 0.999

EXAMPLE: 8.340 + 0.498 + 8.815 + 0.999 = 18.652

Figure 19A2.7. EOQ Local Purchase Formula:

$$EOQ = \frac{16.3\sqrt{DDR \ x \ 365 \ x \ Unit \ Price}}{Unit \ Price}$$

19A2.2.1. The 16.3 is the result of applying \$19.94 cost to order and 15 percent cost to hold. The unit price is taken from the item record, and the DDR is computed as outlined above. If the 007-EOQ field (on the routing identifier record) is greater than zero, then it's used instead of 365. See **attachment 19A-5** for additional explanation of the 007-EOQ (also referred to as the "Command EOQ in Days") field.

Figure 19A2.8. Example.

$$EOQ = \frac{16.3\sqrt{0.0166 \ x \ 365 \ x \ 6.00}}{6.00} = 16.379$$

Figure 19A2.9. Economic Order Quantity Non-Local Purchase Formula.

$$EOQ = \frac{8.3\sqrt{DDR \ x \ 365 \ x \ Unit \ Price}}{Unit \ Price}$$

19A2.2.2. The 8.3 is the result of applying \$5.20 cost to order and 15 percent cost to hold. The unit price is taken from the item record, and the DDR is computed as outlined above. When EOQs are computed, the 007-EOQ field of the routing identifier record, when greater than zero, is used instead of 365.

Figure 19A2.10. Example.

$$EOQ = 8.3\frac{\sqrt{(0.0166 \ x \ 365 \ x \ 6.00)}}{6.00} = 8.340$$

NOTE:

Air Force stockage policy does not permit the use of an EOQ quantity greater than one year's demand or less than 30 days demand. The computed EOQ is compared to the quantities computed by the following equations:

 (a) DDR x 365
 (b) DDR x 30

If the quantity computed in paragraphs (8) or (9) above is greater than the DDR x 365,then the EOQ is set to DDR x 365 (one year's expected demand quantity). If the computed EOQ is less

than DDR x 30, then the EOQ is set to DDR x 30 (one month's expected demand quantity). If the quantity computed above is not greater than DDR x 365 or less than DDR x 30, then that quantity becomes the EOQ quantity.

Further, Air Force stockage policy does not permit the use of an EOQ quantity greater than 90 days or less than 30 days demand for S9x, acquisition advice coded 'J' or 'Z', 101-ERRCD equal XB3 or XF3 (XF3—with unit price less than $750.00 and percent base repair less than .50 percent). For those items, if the EOQ computed in paragraphs above is greater than DDR x 90, then the EOQ is set to DDR x 90. If the computed EOQ is less than DDR x 30, the EOQ is set to DDR x 30.

19A2.3. O&STQ Formula. O&STQ = DDR x O&ST (in days)

EXAMPLE: 0.0166 x 30 = 0.498

Figure 19A2.11. VOD Formula.

$$VOD = \frac{\sum Demand^2 - \frac{\left(\sum Demand\right)^2}{n}}{n}$$

Where:

Σ Demand = Total from the 101-CUMLTV-DMD-QTY-SQ.

    (b) [Σ Demand] = Total from the 101-CUMLTV-Demand-Qty.

    (c) n = The number of days since the date of first demand.

EXAMPLE: If there are three demands, for 20, 10, and 5 units respectively, a DOFD of 4100, and a current date of 4300, the VOD is calculated as follows:

Figure 19A2.12. Example.

$$VOD = \frac{525 - \frac{1225}{200}}{200} = 2.594$$

Figure 19A2.13. Variance of O&ST (V00) Formula.

$$VOO = \frac{\sum FI*MI^2 - \frac{\left(\sum FI*MI\right)^2}{n}}{n}$$

Where:

    (a) FI = The number of receipts reflected in each segment of the routing identifier record, frequency distribution table.

    (b) MI = The midpoint of each segment (in days) of the routing identifier record, frequency distribution table.

(c) N = Number of receipts.

EXAMPLE: For routing identifier FG5, the number of receipts within the CONUS for priority group 3 for the 1-15 day period were 20; for the 16-21 day period, 22; for the 22-25 day period, 24 (see the table below).

Table 19A2.1. CONUS Priority Group 3.

FI*MI	FI	DAYS	MI	FI*MI^2	
	20	1-15	8	160	1280
	22	16-21	19	419	7942
	24	22-25	23	552	12696
	66 (=N)			1131	21918

Figure 19A2.14. Example.

Therefore: Var of O & ST $= \dfrac{21918 - \dfrac{1131^2}{66}}{66} = 38$

Figure 19A2.15. SLQ Forumula.

$SLQ = C\sqrt{O \& ST(VOD) + DDR^2(VOO)}$

Figure 19A2.16. Example.

$SLQ = 1\sqrt{30(2.59) + 0.0002(38)}$

$= 1\sqrt{77.7 + 0.0076}$

$= 8.815$

When computing safety level quantity fast program, use 007-VARIANCE-OF-OST-FAST. When computing safety level quantity slow program, use 007-Variance-Of-OST-SLOW.

   (a) SLQ (1st substitute formula). This SLQ is used when Variance of Demand cannot be computed because there are less than two demands recorded in the 101-NBR-DMDS-007SC of the item record.

Figure 19A2.17. Formula.

$C\sqrt{\lambda TL^2 + DDR^2(VOO)}$

Where:

(a) λ = Demand Arrival Rate = ND/(CD-DOFD) or 180 days (whichever is greater)

(b) T = O&ST

(c) L^2 = Lot Size Squared = $(CRD/ND)^2$

(d) ND = Total Number of Demands Since DOFD

(e) CD = Current Date

EXAMPLE: If,

ND = 12
CD = 4300
DOFD = 4100
O&ST = 30
DDR = 0.1200
CRD = 24

Figure 19A2.18. Example.

$$SLQ = 1\sqrt{(0.06)(30)(4)+(0.0144)(38)} = 2.783$$

(b) SLQ (2nd substitute formula). This SLQ is used when Variance of O&ST cannot be computed because a minimum of 100 receipts were not received for the applicable routing identifier.

Figure 19A2.19. Formula.

$$SLQ = C\sqrt{\lambda TL^2}$$

EXAMPLE: Use data from 1st substitute SLQ above.

Figure 19A2.20. Example.

$$SLQ = 1\sqrt{(0.06)(30)(4)} = 2.683$$

c. SLQ (maximum value). All safety levels that are computed using the formulas above are compared to the following equation, which represents the maximum value that can be used as the safety level:

Formula: 2 X (Item Record - Standard - Deviation) X O&ST Quantity

EXAMPLE: Using data from the formula above, the program stores the quantity of 2.683. The program then computes the maximum allowable safety level using the following formula:

2 X 1 X 5 = 10
                 Computed O&ST Quantity
     Item Record-Standard-Deviation
     Constant

Finally, the program compares the two quantities (2.683 and 10) and then stores the smallest

quantity (2.683) as the item safety level.

Daily Demand Frequency Rate (DDFR)

Figure 19A2.21. DDFR Formula.

$$\textbf{DDFR Formula : } DDFR = \frac{ND(2PSM) + ND(1PSM) + ND(CP)}{Current\ Date - DOFD}$$

Where:

    ND(2PSM) = Number Demands 2nd Past Six Months

    ND(1PSM) = Number Demands 1st Past Six Months

    ND(CP) = Number Demands Current Period

Figure 19A2.22. Example.

$$DDFR = \frac{0+0+3}{2213-1213} = 0.0082$$

  Not Reparable This Station (NRTS)/Condemned Time (NCT)

Figure 19A2.23. NCT Forumula.

$$\textbf{NCT Formula : } NCT = \frac{NC + 1N + 2N + 3N}{NO + CO + C1 + N1 + N2 + C2 + N3 + C3}$$

Where:

    NC = NRTS/condemned days (current quarter)
    1N = NRTS/condemned days (first previous quarter)
    2N = 2nd previous quarter
    3N = 3rd previous quarter
    NO = Number of units turned in NRTS (current quarter)
    CO = Number of units turned in condemned (current quarter)
    C1 = Condemned 1st previous quarter

Figure 19A2.24. Example.

$$NCT = \frac{5+6+5+6}{1+2+1+1+2+1+1+2} = 2.0$$

Calculate the NCT by dividing the sum of the current, plus 1st, 2nd, and 3rd previous quarters, of NRTS/condemned days by the sum of the current, plus 1st, 2nd, and 3rd previous quarters, of the number of units turned in as condemned and NRTS.

    (a) If the repair cycle record contains all zeros and the NCT cannot be computed, then use constant 4.

    (b) If the computed NCT is greater than 10 days, it is set to 10. This 10 day ceiling

precludes the use of extreme NCT values in demand level computations.

(c) If the computed NCT is greater than zero but less than one, then use a constant of one day.

When computing a demand level for an ISG, use the highest computed NCT (for master and interchangeable items only).

19A2.4. Computing One-Time Inventory Savings and Annual Cost.

19A2.4.1. Requisition items for budget code 1 and 9, that are XB3 and XF3, meeting the assignment of Required Delivery Date (RDD) 777 and Project Code 780 must use the following formulas which compute One-Time Inventory Savings and Annual Cost.

NOTE:

The following information applies:

ONE-TIME COST SAVINGS FORMULA: UP(SLQS-SLQF)
ANNUAL COST FORMULA: (D/Q) TC - .15 (SLQS-SLQF)UP

$$D = 365*DDR$$
$$Q = EOQ$$
$$TC = TRANSPORTATION\ COST(001\text{-}DLA\text{-}RATE)$$

SLQS = SAFETY LEVEL QUANTITY CALCULATED WITH SLOW O&ST

SLQF = SAFETY LEVEL QUANTITY CALCULATED WITH FAST O&ST

.15 = CONSTANT HOLDING COST
UP = UNIT PRICE

EXAMPLE: 97(1.645 - .0013)   = 59
                                                                                            = 0
_____
(365*.0334/8.340)2 - .15(1.645 - .0013)97   = -20

Program will assign RDD 777 and Project Code 780 because Annual Cost is less than or equal to zero.

EXAMPLE: .22(1.645 - .0013)   = .3616
                                                                                            = 0
_____
(365*.0334/8.340)2 - .15(1.645 - .0013).22   = 2

Program will not assign RDD 777 and Project Code 780 because Annual Cost is greater than zero and One-Time Inventory Savings divided by Annual Cost is not greater than or equal to five.

EXAMPLE: 197(1.645 - .0013)   = 323
                                                                                            = 6
_____
(365*1.1334/8.340)2 - .15(1.645 - .0013)197 = 51

Program will assign RDD 777 and Project Code 780 because One-Time Inventory Savings divided by Annual Cost is greater than or equal to five.

Attachment 19A-3

DEMAND DATA INPUT (FORMAT NUMBER 1) (FCL)

19A3.1. Purpose. To establish or adjust demand data on an item record. The requirements computation flag and the file status quarter code are reset by internal program control.

19A3.2. Input Restrictions. Pseudo or any terminal based on user-ID.

19A3.3. Output. Not applicable.

19A3.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screen FCLDMD/147.

Table 19A3.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screen FCLDMD/147.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	FCL/Notes 1, 8
4	1	Input Identification Code	1/Note 1
5	1	Action Code	A, S, or F/Notes 1, 3
6-7	2	Blank	
8-22	15	Stock Number	Notes 1, 7
23-24	2	Unit of Issue	Note 1
25-29	5	Date of First Demand	Notes 2, 4, 6
30-34	5	Date of Last Demand	Notes 2, 5, 6
35-36	2	System Designator	Note 1
37-42	6	Cumulative Recurring Demands	Notes 2, 3
43-44	2	Number Demands Current Reporting Period	0 - 99/Notes 2, 3
45-46	2	Number Demands 1st Past Six Months	0 - 99/Notes 2, 3
47-48	2	Number Demands 2nd Past Six Months	0 - 99/Notes 2, 3
49-80	32	Blank	

NOTE:

1. This field must contain an entry.

2. Leave blank if no change is being made to the item record.

3. (Positions 37-48).

      a. If action code is A, then the input cumulative recurring demands and the number of demands will be added to the like fields on the item record. When the input number of demands plus the item record number of demands exceeds ninety-nine, ninety-nine is stored under program control.

      b. If the action code is S, then the input data will be subtracted from the item record fields.

      c. If the action code is F, then the item record and adjunct record fields will be changed to equal the input data.

4. Date of First Demand (positions 25-29). The DOFD must be five numerics greater than zero, but not later than the current date. If the item record already has a DOFD which is older than the input, the computer will not enter the input DOFD unless the action code is F.

5. Date of Last Demand (positions 30-34). The DOLD must be five numerics greater than zero, but not later than the current date. If the item record already contains a DOLD which is later than the input date, the computer will make no change to the item record unless the action code is F.

6. Date of First Demand (positions 25-29); Date of Last Demand (positions 30-34). If, as a result of processing an FCL input, the cumulative recurring demands and the number of demand fields on the item record are both zero, the DOFD and the DOLD will be blanked by program control.

7. Stock Number (positions 8-22). Use extreme caution when processing inputs against -9 stock numbers. Do not attempt to enter demand data because of the consequences if erroneous data are input. Access to the -9 record is allowed primarily to change the DOFD field.

8. Transaction Identification Code (positions 1-3). Fuels (type stock record account code P, budget code 6) items are not allowed demand data on the item record.

<p align="center">Attachment 19A-4</p>

<p align="center">DEMAND DATA INPUT (FORMAT NUMBER 2) (FCL)</p>

19A4.1. Purpose. To load, change, or delete O&ST on item records. The requirements computation flag and the file status quarter code are reset by internal program control.

19A4.2. Input Restrictions. Pseudo or any terminal based on user-ID.

19A4.3. Output. Not applicable.

19A4.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements: SCREEN FCLSHIP/148.

Table 19A4.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements: SCREEN FCLSHIP/148.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	FCL
4	1	Input Identification Code	2
5-7	3	Blank	
8-22	15	Stock Number	
23-34	12	Blank	
35-36	2	System Designator	
37-39	3	Order and Shipping Time	Note 1, 2
40-80	41	Blank	

NOTE:

1. Order and Shipping Time (positions 37-39). This field will override current O & ST on the item record. Input all numerics unless the item is Airlift Investment (ERRCD XD1 or XD2) then the format must be A, numeric, numeric.

2. To delete the O&ST override on the item record enter an asterisk (*) in position 39 or enter the O&ST that is to be placed on the item record.

Attachment 19A-5

DEMAND DATA INPUT (FORMAT NUMBER 3) (FCL)

19A5.1. Purpose. To adjust O&ST on the routing identifier record.

19A5.2. Input Restrictions. Pseudo or any terminal based on user-ID.

19A5.3. Output. See Demand Data Output Notice (**attachment 19A-8**).

19A5.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screen FCLRID/146.

Table 19A5.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screen FCLRID/146.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	FCL
4	1	Input Identification Code	3
5-7	3	Blank	
8-10	3	Routing Identifier Code	
11-13	3	Airlift Investment Priority Group 3 Average O&ST	Note 1
14-16	3	Priority Group 3 Average O&ST	Note 1
17-19	3	Priority Group 3 Average O&ST	Note 1
20-22	3	Priority Group 1 Average O&ST	Note 1
23	1	Bypass Update Flag/Airlift Investment	Note 2
24	1	Bypass Update Flag/Priority Group 3	Note 2
25	1	Bypass Update Flag/Priority Group 2	Note 2
26	1	Bypass Update Flag/Priority Group 1	Note 2
27-34	8	Blank	
35-36	2	System Designator	Note 4
37-43	7	Blank	
44-46	3	Command EOQ In Days	Note 3
47-49	3	Blank	
50-51	2	Priority Group 1, O&ST	Note 5

52-53	2	Priority Group 2, O&ST	Note 5
54	1	Bypass Update Flag, Priority Group 3	Note 5
55-57	3	Priority Group 3, O&ST	Note 5
58-80	23	Blank	

NOTE:

1. Leave blank if no change is being made. If entered, this field must be numeric and equal to or less than 175 percent of the standard O&ST. If this field is used, it must be numeric and preceded by zeroes (for example, 9 = 009).

2. Must contain X, asterisk (*), or blank. Leave blank if no change is required. Enter an asterisk (*) to blank the existing code.

3. Command EOQ In Days (positions 44-46). The allowable value of this field is 0 through 365. Enter an asterisk (*) in the first position of the input data field to blank the data on the record. Leave blank if no change is required.

4. System Designator (positions 35-36). This is a required entry. It must contain the system designator of the routing identifier record to be updated.

5. These fields are used to update the fields as required for budget code 1 items only.

Attachment 19A-6

DEMAND DATA OUTPUT NOTICE (CHANGE TO ITEM RECORD)

19A6.1. Purpose. This notice indicates that an FCL terminal input (number 1 or 2 format) has successfully processed. A notice is not produced when input is through the RPS/main system.

19A6.2. Output Distribution. Stock Control/satellite terminal.

19A6.3. Input. See **attachment 19A-3** and **attachment 19A-4**.

19A6.4. Output Format.

Table 19A6.1. Output.

PRINT LINE	PRINT POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	SOURCE
1	1-80	Input Image	Input
2	1-9	PROCESSED	Program Constants
3	1-46	DATE XXXX TIME XXXX:XX LAST TRANS SER NR	Program Constants

Attachment 19A-7

DEMAND DATA FLOW (FORMAT NUMBER 1 OR 2)

19A7.1. Stock Control Activities Without Terminals.

19A7.1.1. Create ASCII (text) files of the FCL (format number 1 or 2) images using any authorized personal computer program.

19A7.1.2. Forward the images to the RPS for processing.

19A7.1.3. Correct reject conditions and take action on management notices from the RPS as necessary, see chapter 7.

19A7.1.4. Review the next days D04 (document register) report for evidence of completed processing. Follow up with the RPS on the images not processed.

19A7.1.5. Make applicable entry in the stock number directory when processing is completed.

19A7.2. Stock Control Activities With Terminal.

19A7.2.1. Process the FCL (format number 1 or 2) images on the terminal.

19A7.2.2. Correct reject conditions and take action on management notices as necessary, see **chapter 7**.

19A7.2.3. Make applicable entry in the stock number directory when processing is completed.

<div align="center">

Attachment 19A-8

DEMAND DATA OUTPUT NOTICE (CHANGE TO ROUTING IDENTIFIER)

</div>

19A8.1. Purpose. To indicate that an FCL input (format number 3) has been successfully processed.

19A8.2. Output Distribution. RPS/main printer or Stock Control terminal.

19A8.3. Input. See Demand Data Input (FCL) (**attachment 19A-5**).

19A8.4. Output Format.

Table 19A8.1. Output.

PRINT LINE	PRINT POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	SOURCE
1	1-80	Input Image Input	
2	1-79	FROM: AI3XXXTOXXX GP3XXXTOXXX GP2XXXTOXXX GP1XXXTOXXX CEOQXXXTOXXX	Program Constants
3	1-64	BYPASS CODE FROM: AI3-X-TO-X--GP3-X-TO-X--GP2-X-TO-X--GP1-X-TO-X	Program Constants
4	1-78	BUDGET CODE 1 FROM GP3XXXTOXXX GP2XXTOXX GP1XXTOXX BYPASS CODE GP3 FROM X TO X	
5	1-41	DATE XXXX TIME XXXX:XX LAST TRANS SER NR XXXXX	Program Constants

DEMAND DATA UPDATE LOGIC

19A9.1. Purpose. To show how the computer updated demand data.

Table 19A9.1. Demand Data Update Logic.

TYPE ITEM	TRIC	ACTION TAKEN CODE	DEMAND CODE	TEX CODE	UPDATE RECURRING DEMANDS	UPDATE NUMBER OF DEMANDS	REMARKS
EOQ/ Equip	ISU/ MSI/1BS	N/A	R, T	All Others	YES Increase	YES Increase	Note 1
EOQ/ Equip	ISU/ MSI/1BS	N/A	R, T	Z, 8, H	NO	NO	Note 1
EOQ/ Equip	ISU/ MSI/1BS	N/A	C, I, J, K, L, M, U, N	N/A	NO	NO	Note 1
EOQ/ Equip	TIN	U	N/A	N/A	YES Decrease	NO	
EOQ/ Equip	TIN	R, T, S or Blank	N/A	N/A	NO	NO	
EOQ/ Equip	DOC	N/A	R, T	9	NO	NO	
EOQ/ Equip	DOC	N/A	R, T	Blank	YES Decrease	NO	
EOQ/ Equip	DOC	N/A	C, I, J, K, L, M, U, N	All	NO	NO	
Repair Cycle	ISU/MSI	N/A	All	N/A	NO	NO	
Repair Cycle	DOC	All	N, U	N/A	NO	NO	
Repair Cycle	DOC	A, F, G, K, L, Z	R, T	N/A	YES Increase	YES Increase	
Repair Cycle	TRN	A, F, G, K, L, Z	N/A	N/A	YES Increase	YES Increase	
Repair Cycle	TIN X	B, C, J,	All	All	NO	NO	
Repair Cycle	TIN	1 thru 9 A, D, F,	R, T	1, 2, 6, 7, 8, or	YES Increase	YES Increase	

		G, K, L, Z		Blank			
Repair Cycle	TIN	All	N/A	A, B, F, G, H	NO	NO	
Repair Cycle	TIN	All	N, U	All	NO	NO	

NOTE:

1. For Issues (ISU) excluded Type Transaction Phrase Code (TTPC) equal to "3O".

Attachment 19A-10

STOCK CONTROL DATA - LOAD/CHANGE/DELETE INPUT (FCD)

19A10.1. Purpose. To load, change, delete, or inquiry stock control data on item records.

19A10.2. Input Restrictions. Pseudo or any terminal based upon user-ID/password.

19A10.3. Output. See Exception Code Control (**attachment 19A-11**), and Bin Label Request (chapter 5, **attachment 5B-37**).

19A10.4. Input Format And Entry Requirements: Screen FCD/149. Stock Control is responsible for FCD inputs that affect the stockage priority code, and for excess/issue/requisition/shipment exception codes which they monitor. The Combat Operations Support Flight is responsible for the multiple DIFM flag. The exception code monitor, designated for a specific code, is responsible for processing FCD inputs to change that code. Inspection is responsible for loading and deleting functional check flag and suspect materiel flags. Inspection is also responsible (in conjunction with the Base Environmental Flight) for managing the assignment and deletion of the health hazard flag and issue exception codes 8, 9, and M. This function may be performed by the Hazardous Materiel Pharmacy as assigned.

Table 19A10.1. Input Format And Entry Requirements: Screen FCD/149.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	FCD
4	1	ECC Output Request	E (Note 1)
5	1	Inquiry Indicator	I (Note 2)
6	1	Force Code	F (Note 3)
7	1	Blank	
8-22	15	Stock Number	Required
23-24	2	System Designator	Required
25	1	Numeric Parts Preference Code	*, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 9 (Notes 4, 18)

26	1	Fast Transportation Denial Code	N or * (Notes 18, 19)
27-33	7	Blank	
34	1	Supply Point Flag	P or * (Notes 5, 18)
35	1	Multiple DIFM Flag	D or * (Notes 6, 18)
36	1	Functional Check Flag	F or * (Notes 7, 18)
37	1	Standard Deviation	0, 1, 2 or 3(Note 8)
38	1	Stockage Priority/Materiel	Note 9 Category Code
39	1	Mission Support Kits	M or * (Notes 10, 18)
40	1	Excess Exception Code	1-9, A-Z, * (Notes 11, 18)
41	1	Issue Exception Code	1-9, B-H, K-Z, * (Notes 11, 18)
42	1	Requisition Exception Code	0, 2, 4-9, A-X, Z, * (Notes 11, 18)
43	1	Shipment Exception Code	1-9, A-Z, * (Notes 11, 18)
44	1	Base Closure/Phasedown Flag	B or *(Notes 12, 18)
45	1	Health Hazard Flag	H or *(Notes 13, 18)
46	1	TCTO Flag	T or *(Notes 14, 18)
47	1	Mission Change ISSL Delete Flag	* (Notes 15, 18)
48	1	Suspect Materiel Flag	S or *(Notes 16, 18)
49-80	32	Source of Restriction	Note 17

NOTE:

1. ECC Request (position 4). Enter an E whenever an ECC image is desired; otherwise, leave blank. Any other character in this field will be ignored. (See **attachment 19A-11** for ECC image format.)

2. Inquiry Indicator (position 5). Enter an I, a stock number, and system designator on screen FCD/149. The FCD screen is required to process this option. The screen will fill with all current stock control data that is loaded on the item record.

3. Force Code (position 6). Enter an F to override exception codes already on the item record; otherwise, leave blank. Do not use the force code unless the initiator has already coordinated the change with the responsible exception code monitor. If input is made to enter an exception code on an item record and another code already exists, a management notice will be printed to reflect the existing code.

4. NPPC (position 25). Enter the NPPC to be loaded to the item record or an asterisk (*) to blank existing codes. When the NPPC is a 4 and the source code is an alpha (for example, A4),

the asterisk (*) option cannot be used to blank the NPPC code.

5. Supply Point Flag (position 34). Enter a P to load the supply point flag or leave blank if no change is required.

6. Multiple DIFM Flag (position 35). Enter a D to load the multiple DIFM flag.

7. Functional Check Flag (position 36). To load a functional check flag to an item record, enter an F (process an FRR to load a repair shop, if one is not already loaded).

8. Standard Deviation (position 37). The C-factor is normally a 1. See this section for procedures on the C-factor 2 or 3.

9. Stockage Priority Code/Materiel Category Code (position 38). When changing item records in the B account (type stock record account B), take the following action:

   a. For repair cycle items (ERRCD XD/XF), this field does not apply. Maintenance priority codes are assigned and updated under program control.

   b. For EOQ items (ERRCD XB), this field contains the stockage priority code (codes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, A, B, C, D, or E). If any other code is input, a F999 reject notice will occur.

   c. For those EOQ items (ERRCD XB) which are authorized to bypass MACR factors, an @ must be entered in this field. When personnel enter an @ in this field, the computer will change the stockage priority codes to J, K, L, M, /, S, T, or U. MACR bypass is not authorized for stockage priority codes 5 or E.

   d. When personnel change item records in the P account (type stock record account P), the codes A, G, or L should be assigned based on the fuels grade code (see chapter 27, **attachment 27B-5**).

10. Mission Support Kits (position 39). Enter an M for mission support kits or leave blank if no change is required.

11. (Positions 40-43).

   a. Enter the desired exception code to be loaded to or changed on the item record (see note 3). Leave blank if no change is required. An exception phrase record must already be loaded for the input code or an F999 management notice is generated if an exception code is not loaded.

   b. IEX 8 or 9 will be assigned to all items in the P account. The base Bioenvironmental Engineering Service will determine the correct code according to chapter 14, **section 14B.**

   c. Issue exception codes 3, 6, E, or K edits are specified in reject notice 477 (see **chapter 7** for more information about rejects). Before loading IEX 3, 6, E, or K, ensure all outstanding transactions (post-post, etc.) are processed.

   d. Assign issue exception code N to identify those controlled item code items that are authorized on bench stock. When an FCD is input, the other assets flag that identifies bench stock items will not be assigned by the computer. The computer will assign the bench stock flag when it is processing the master bench stock inputs.

   e. Issue exception code 7 can be deleted by FCD inputs.

f. Issue exception code O can only be assigned by FCD input if the RAMPS-Report-Codes are not 5 or 7.

g. Issue Exception Code or Blank (position 41). A WLC input will be produced when IEX 8 or 9 is added or deleted from the item record. When issue exception code 9 is loaded, the computer will produce an F228 management notice. See chapter 14, **section 14A** for more information on issue exception codes.

h. Requisition exception codes 1 and 3 will be restricted to status/SNUD processing. These codes will not be loaded through FCD processing.

i. Requisition exception code 2, is restricted to item records with routing identifier codes of JBx.

12. Base Closure/Phasedown Flag (position 44). To load the base closure/phasedown flag to the item record, enter a B.

13. Health Hazard Flag (position 45). To load the health hazard flag to the item record, enter an H in position 45.

14. TCTO Flag (position 46). To load the TCTO flag to the item record, enter a T.

15. Mission Change ISSL Delete Flag (position 47). An I will appear on the FCD/149 screen when the inquiry is used if a mission change ISSL is loaded. Program NGV849/A01 will produce FCD inputs with an asterisk (*) to delete the mission change data flag.

16. Suspect Materiel Flag (position 48). To load the suspect materiel flag to the item record, enter an S.

17. Source of Restriction (positions 49-80). Enter the source document which required the assignment of the input code--that is, TO, message, letter, etc. If desired, use this field as determined locally, to identify the individual or section/element making the input, the reason for the input, technical order, or other references, etc. Any data in this field will be copied on the ECC output if an E is reflected in position 4 of the FCD input.

18. Enter an asterisk (*) to delete the flag or blank existing data.

19. Fast Transportation Denial Code (position 26). Loading this denial code will prevent assignment of RDD 777 and Project Code 780 to stock replenishment requisitions that otherwise meet the SBSS criteria for RDD/Project code assignment. The denial code should be assigned when notified by either Transportation or the source of supply that the cost of fast transportation is prohibitive based on the size or weight of the item.

Attachment 19A-11

EXCEPTION CODE CONTROL (ECC)

19A11.1. Purpose. To provide a standard format to be used by the exception code monitor for the following purposes:

19A11.1.1. Controlling items covered by an exception code.

19A11.1.2. Controlling items covered by a suspect materiel flag.

19A11.1.3. Reviewing numeric parts preference code 4 (TCTO) by Inspection.

19A11.2. Output Destination. RPS/main system.

19A11.3. Input. See Load/Change/Delete/Inquiry Input (FCD) (**attachment 19A-10**).

19A11.4. Output Format.

Table 19A11.1. ECC Output Format.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	ECC
4-7	4	Blank	
8-22	15	Stock Number	
23-24	2	System Designator	
25	1	Blank	
26	1	Type Stock Record Account Code	
27-33	7	Blank	Note 1
34	1	Supply Point Flag	
35	1	Multiple DIFM Flag	
36	1	Functional Check Flag	
37	1	Standard Deviation	
38	1	Stockage Priority/Materiel Category Code	
39	1	Mission Support Kits Flag	
40	1	Excess Exception Code	
41	1	Issue Exception Code	
42	1	Requisition Exception Code	
43	1	Shipment Exception Code	
44	1	Base Closure/Phasedown Flag	
45	1	Health Hazard Flag	
46	1	TCTO Flag	
47	1	Mission Change ISSL Delete Flag	
48	1	Suspect Materiel Flag	
49-80	32	Source of Restriction	Note 2

NOTE:

1. If the ECC is output as a result of loading a suspect materiel flag, the output format will be as above with the following exceptions.

      a. Positions 27-30 will contain the current Julian date.

      b. Positions 32-43 will contain the phrase SUS MAT CODE.

      c. Positions 45-48 will contain the exception codes for excess, issue, requisition, and shipment.

      d. Positions 49-80 will contain the data entered in the input FCD.

2. If the ECC is output for an exception code, positions 49-80 will contain the data entered in positions 49-80 of the FCD input.

Attachment 19A-12

DIC/TRIC FOR REQUIREMENTS COMPUTATION

19A12.1. Purpose. To provide the DIC/TRIC codes which when processed will store an R in the requirement computation flag field of the item record.

Table 19A12.1. DIC/TRIC Requirements Computation with R.

DIC/TRIC	REMARKS/NOTES
AE1	Cancellation Status Only
AOX	
A2x	
BB1/2	Cancellation Status Only
BIR	
CIC	
DIT	Note 1
DOC	
DOR	
DUO	
FCC	
FCD	
FCH	
FCL	
FCU	Note 2
FIC	
FIS	

FRC	
FRR	
FTR	
FUP	
IRC	
ISU	Includes 1BS/MSI Inputs
REC	
RVP	
SHP	
SPR	
TIN	
TRM	
TRN	
1F3	Note 3
1SD	

NOTE:

1. This code applies only when DIT removes the special requirements flag from a due-in detail record.

2. This code does not apply when making a change only to the price.

3. This code applies in the following situations:

    a. To 1F3L when loading a firm detail

    b. To 1F3D when deleting a adjusted level or adjusted level detail

    c. To 1F3A when changing memo detail to firm

    d. To 1F3C when changing type level flag or changing detail quantity on firm details

Attachment 19A-13

ECONOMIC ORDER QUANTITY RANGE DETERMINATION

19A13.1. Purpose. To help personnel determine whether or not a demand level should be computed.

19A13.1.1. Cost to not stock equals the cost incurred when an item is not stocked and a level will not be computed or carried against the item.

19A13.1.2. Cost to stock equals the cost incurred when a level is computed and carried against an item. Determining this cost requires computing the cost to retain stock.

19A13.1.3. Cost to retain stock equals the cost incurred when a stock level is carried against an item.

19A13.1.4. Cost computation formulas, symbols, and examples are outlined below. See **attachment 19A-16** for explanation of symbols and see **attachment 19A-17** for computation examples.

Cost to Not Stock:

Customer model: $S(\underline{ZcL} + U)$

Lt

Unit model: $\underline{DZuL} + SU$

Lt

Cost to Retain Stock:

Customer model:

$$F + IC(R - DL + \underline{Q}) + \underline{DA} + S(1 - P)(\underline{ZcL} + B)$$
$$\qquad\qquad 2 \quad Q \qquad\qquad Lt$$

Unit model:

$$F + IC(R - DL + \underline{Q}) + \underline{DA} + (1 - P)(\underline{DZuL} + SB)$$
$$\qquad\qquad 2 \quad Q \qquad\qquad Lt$$

Cost to Stock = G + Cost to Retain Stock.

19A13.1.5. Results from the above computations are compared to determine whether or not a level should be computed.

19A13.1.6. If cost to not stock is less than cost to stock, no demand level will be computed.

19A13.1.7. If cost to not stock is greater than or equal to cost to stock, a level is computed and stored on the appropriate item record. If cost to not stock is less than cost to stock, no demand level will be computed.

Attachment 19A-14

STOCK LEVEL COMPUTATION SYMBOLS

19A14.1. Computation Symbols.

Table 19A14.1. Computation Symbols.

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	VALUE
A	Cost to Order	Constant	Local purchase item = $19.94 All others = $5.20
B	Backorder Cost	Constant	$3.60
C	Unit Price	Item Record	
D	CRD	Computed	See **attachment 19A-2**

F	Cost to Maintain	Constant	$15.98
G	Cost to Add	Constant	$5.54
I	Holding Cost Rate	Constant	15 percent
L	Average O&ST for the Source of Supply in Years	Computed the item record source of supply routing identifier record divided by 365.	Priority group 3 O&ST from
Lt	Average O&ST for	Computed the Base in Years	Base O&ST from the system designator record (106-AVG-OST) divided by 365.
P	Line Item Availability Factor	Constant for each C factor	C = 1; P = .84 C = 2; P = .977
Q	Economic Order Quantity	Computed	See **attachment 19A-2**, formula modified to use an annual demand rate
R	ROP	Computed	Order and ship time quantity PLUS the C factor TIMES the safety level quantity
S	Total Demands per Year	Computed from demand	See **attachment 19A-2**, frequency rate (DDFR *365)
U	End of Use Order	Constant Cost	$8.38
Zc	Customer Model	Constant for	SPC 2 - NOTES 1, 2
	Shortage Costs	each stockage	SPC 3 - NOTES 1, 2
		priority code	SPC 4 - NOTES 1, 2
Zu	Unit Model	Constant for	SPC 2 - NOTES 1, 2
	Shortage Costs	each stockage	SPC 3 - NOTES 1, 2
		priority code	SPC 4 - NOTES 1, 2

NOTE:

1. All shortage costs are subject to fluctuation. The AFLMA will furnish updated shortage costs as necessary. The shortage costs are loaded using CON card 02.

2. The shortage costs are divided by areas as defined in **volume 1, part 1, chapter 24**. All areas will use zero (0) for the unit model shortage costs. The following shortage costs will be used for the customer model in order to keep the EOQ range model cost neutral to the SMAG.

SPC   CONUS   AREA ½   AREA 3

2 =	1.2	3.4	4.1
3 =	.5	1.4	1.6
4 =	.2	.5	.6

Attachment 19A-15

COMPUTATION EXAMPLES

19A15.1. Purpose. To illustrate the computation of cost to not stock and cost to stock. The values used are randomly selected. (**NOTE:** For the meaning of letter symbols, see **attachment 19A-14**.)

19A15.2. Example 1 Given.

Table 19A15.1. Example 1.

Stockage Priority Code	= 3
CONUS shortage cost (customer)	= .47
CONUS shortage cost (unit)	= 0
Number of Demands per Year	= 2.99
(Total Demands	= .0082 * 365
Cumulative Recurring Demands	= 43
Daily Demand Rate	= .2388
Daily Demand Frequency Rate	= .0082
Unit Price	= $1.00
Source of Supply	= AFMC
O&ST Source of Supply	= 31 days, or 31/365 (.0849)
O&ST for the Base	= 33 days, or 33/365 (.0904)
Line Item Availability	= .84
Reorder Point	= 17.496
Safety Level Quantity	= 10.094
Economic Order Quantity	= 77.488

NOTE:

Information and formulas in **attachment 19A-13** and **attachment 19A-14** will help you to complete the following examples.

PART 1 - CUSTOMER MODEL

Cost to Retain Stock:

$$F + IC(R - DL + Q) + \underline{DA} + S(1 - P)(\underline{Zcl} + B)$$
$$\quad 2 \quad Q \qquad Lt$$
$$\quad F + IC(R - DL + \underline{Q})$$
$$\qquad 2$$

$$= 15.98 + .15 * 1.00(17.496 - 43 * .0849 + \underline{77.488})$$
$$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad 2$$

$$= 15.98 + .15(17.496 - 3.651 + 38.744)$$
$$= 15.98 + .15(52.589)$$
$$= 15.98 + 7.888$$
$$= \underline{23.868}$$

$$\underline{DA}$$
$$Q$$

$$= \underline{43 * 5.20}$$
$$\quad 77.488$$
$$= \underline{223.6}$$
$$\quad 77.488$$
$$= \underline{2.886}$$

$$S(1 - P)(\underline{ZcL} + B)$$
$$\qquad LYt$$

$$= 2.99(1 - .84)(\underline{.47 * .0849} + 3.60)$$
$$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad .0904$$
$$= 2.99(.16)(\underline{.0399} + 3.60)$$
$$\qquad\qquad\qquad .0904$$
$$= .4784(.441 + 3.60)$$
$$= .4784(4.041)$$
$$= \underline{1.933}$$

So cost to retain stock = 23.868 + 2.886 + 1.933, or $\underline{28.69}$

Cost to Stock:
$$G + \text{Cost to retain stock}$$
$$= 5.554 + 28.69$$
$$= \$\underline{34.23}$$

Cost to Not Stock:
$$S(\underline{Zcl} + U)$$
$$\quad Lt$$

$$= 2.99(\underline{.47 * .0849} + 8.38)$$
$$\qquad\qquad .0904$$
$$= 2.99(\underline{.0399} + 8.38)$$
$$\qquad\qquad .0904$$
$$= 2.99(.441 + 8.38)$$
$$= 2.99(8.821)$$
$$= \$\underline{26.37}$$

In this case, the cost to stock ($34.23) is larger than the cost to not stock ($26.37), so we then check the unit model.

PART 2 - UNIT MODEL

Cost to Retain Stock:

$$F + IC(\frac{R - DL + Q}{2}) + \frac{DA}{Q} + (1 - P)(\frac{DZuL}{Lt} + SB)$$

$$F + IC(R - DL + \frac{Q}{2} = \underline{23.868}, \text{ as in Part 1}$$

$$\frac{DA}{Q} = \underline{2.886}, \text{ as in Part 1}$$

$$(1 - P)(\frac{DZuL}{Lt} + SB)$$

$$= (1 - .84)(\frac{43 * 0 * .0849}{.0904} + 2.99 * 3.60)$$

$$= .16(\frac{0}{.0904} + 10.764)$$

$$= .16(0 + 10.764)$$

$$= .16(10.764)$$

$$= \underline{1.722}$$

So cost to retain stock = 23.868 + 2.886 + 1.722, or $\underline{28.48}$

Cost to Stock:

$$G + \text{Cost to retain stock}$$

$$= 5.554 + 28.48$$

$$= \underline{\$34.02}$$

Cost to Not Stock:

$$\frac{DZuL}{Lt} + SU$$

$$= \frac{43 * 0 * .0849}{.0904} + 2.99 * 8.38$$

$$= \frac{0}{.0904} + 25.06$$

$$= 0 + 25.06$$

$$= \underline{\$25.06}$$

Once again, the cost to stock ($34.02) is larger than the cost to not stock ($25.06); therefore, no level is computed.

Attachment 19A-16

SELECTION CRITERIA FOR UPDATING ROUTING IDENTIFIER RECORD

19A16.1. Criteria. The receipt program (NGV626) will use the following criteria when selecting due-ins to update the routing identifier record during receipt processing.

19A16.1.1. The ERRCD must not be Nxx (equipment).

19A16.1.2. The fifth position of the stock number must be numeric, unless the due-in detail routing identifier code is equal to JB(x) or the item record requisition exception codes is a 9, W, or X and the due-in detail routing identifier equals S9C.

19A16.1.3. The due-in detail must be on file.

19A16.2. Record Updating. If the receipt meets the above criteria and the routing identifier

record (007) is loaded, the record is updated as follows:

19A16.2.1. For non-DLA (1st position RID =, G, or J), if the receipt is equal to or less than 175 percent of the UMMIPS standard for that geographical location (see UMMIPS Standards Priority Group Table for new geographical locations) and for that priority group (see chapter 9, **attachment 9C-4** for detailed description of the new UMMIPS standards and priority groups), the receipt program (NGV626) will update the frequency distribution table, total OST days, and actual OST days. For DLA (RID = S9x) and AF Wholesale sources of supply (Fxx) (except airlift investment items), if the receipt processed is less than or equal to the truncation point value for that geographical location and for that priority group, the receipt program (NGV626) will update the frequency distribution table, total O&ST days, and actual O&ST days. In addition, if the receipt processed is for NATO, routing identifier (RID) equals Fxx, and the acquisition advice code (AAC) equals A, B, C, or D, then the MSD receipts and MSD receipt days will also be updated. These fields will be updated unless the update will cause the field size to exceed the field's length. See part 4, chapter 6, **attachment 6A-7** (Notes), for a detailed description of the update criteria for the RID record during receipt processing.

19A16.2.2. If the receipt processed is greater than the truncation point or 175 percent of the UMMIPS standard for that geographical location and priority group, the computer will update the frequency distribution table and the actual OST days only.

19A16.2.3. For priority group 3, NATO receipts only: If the receipt processed is greater than 200 percent of the UMMIPS standard, budget code 1, RID equals Fxx, AAC equals A, B, C, or D, then the frequency distribution table, actual OST days, MSD priority group 3 over 200, and MSD priority group 3 days over 200, will be updated.

19A16.2.4. For priority group 3, NATO receipts only: If the receipt processed is greater than 200 percent of the UMMIPS standard, budget code 1, RID equals Fxx, and the AAC is blank, then the frequency distribution table, actual OST days, MSD priority group 3 receipts, MSD priority group 3 days, will be updated.

19A16.2.5. For airlift investment items only: When the receipt processed is less than 175 percent of the UMMIPS standard, then the NBR receipts LT standard, total OST days, and actual OST days, will be updated. When the receipt processed is greater than 175 percent of the UMMIPS standard, then the NBR receipts GT standard and actual OST days will be updated.

19A16.3. UMMIPS Standards Priority Group Table. The following table is used to determine the UMMIPS standards and geographical locations for airlift investment items:

Table 19A16.1. UMMIPS Standards Priority Group.

Geographical Area	AIR3 STD	175% STD
ALL CONUS	12	21
Overseas Bases SRAN (NOTE)52 (xx) Except 5260 and 4624	17	30
All other overseas SRAN	16	28

NOTE:

The breakout by SRAN identifies the geographical overseas area as follows:

Table 19A16.2. Overseas Areas.

SRAN	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
52(xx) (except 5260) and 4624	Western Pacific (including Guam)
All other SRAN	Alaska, Hawaii, South America, Caribbean, and North Atlantic

19A16.4. UMMIPS Standards Priority Group Table for New Area Codes 0-4. The following table is used to determine the new UMMIPS standards and geographical locations for the new area codes 0 - 4 (see chapter 9, **attachment 9C-4**).

NOTE:

For "F" series RIDs, the 175%UMMIPS standard (by AREA code) for priority group one is the same as priority group two.

Table 19A16.3. UMMIPS Standards Priority Group.

AREA CODE:	1STD	175% STD	200% STD	2STD	175% STD	200% STD	3STD	175% STD	200% STD
0*	5	9	10	9	16	18	22	39	44
1**	9	16	18	13	23	26	50	88	100
2***	9	16	18	13	23	26	55	96	110
3****	10	17	20	14	25	28	65	114	130
4*****	13	23	26	18	32	36	83	145	166
NATO		26	30		35	40	158	180	

 * CONUS Bases

** Alaska (Elmendorf only), Hawaii, N. Atlantic, Caribbean, or Central America.

*** U.K. and Northern Europe.

 **** Japan (Yokota only), Okinawa, Korea (Osan only), Philippines, Guam, and Western Mediterranean.

 ***** Hard lift areas--all other destinations not included in 1-3 (e.g., S. America, Eastern Mediterranean, Africa, Diego Garcia, etc.) as determined by USTRANSCOM.

19A16.5. Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and AF Wholesale Sources of Supply Truncation Point Values. See chapter 5, **attachment 5D-5, section B** (category of receipt summary totals) for an explanation of the truncation point values and their frequency of receipts segments (in days).

FREQUENCY OF RECEIPT DAY GROUP CONVERSION TABLE

19A17.1. Purpose. To enable overseas bases to determine the appropriate receipts by day group. The frequency of receipt day group header lines reflects the day groups for CONUS bases. The appropriate day groups are included in all applicable computations. The standard header line is shown as a reference line for conversion purposes. The frequency table below reflects the actual tables used by all bases (area codes 0-4) and priority groups (1-3).

NOTE:

See **chapter 5** and **attachment 19A-16** for description of area codes.

Table 19A17.1. Description of Area Codes.

PRIORITY GROUP 1 AREA CODES 0-4	PRIORITY GROUP 2 AREA CODES 0-4	PRIORITY GROUP 3 AREA CODES 0-4
1-5	1-9	1-22
6-9	10-13	23-39
10	14	40-50
11-13	15-16	51-55
14-16	17-18	56-65
17	19-23	66-83
18-23	24-25	84-88
24 and Over	26-32	89-96
	33 and Over	97-114
		115-145
		146 and Over

Attachment 19A-18

PIPELINE TIME REPORT (PTC)

19A18.1. Purpose. To produce pipeline time reports. Creating this report is optional for the major command or the Chief of Supply. If pipeline time reports are to be created, process an FRI input to load a PTC flag on the applicable routing identifier record. If the routing identifier record contains a PTC flag, the computer will produce a pipeline time report for each receipt that results in an update of the routing identifier record.

19A18.2. Output Destination. RPS/main system.

19A18.3. Input. See **chapter 27** for FRI inputs.

19A18.4. Output Format.

Table 19A18.1. Output Format.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	PTC
4-6	3	Routing Identifier Code	
7	1	Blank	
8-22	15	Stock Number	
23-24	2	Unit of Issue	
25-29	5	Quantity	
30-43	14	Document Number	
44-49	6	National Motor Freight Classification Code	
50	1	Blank	
51-53	3	Order and Ship Days	
54	1	Acquisition Advice Code (AAC)	
55-56	2	System Designator	
57-59	3	Project Code	
60-61	2	Priority Designator	
62		Blank	
63-65	3	ERRCD	
66-74	9	Transaction Serial Number	
75	1	Airlift Investment Code	
76-77	2	Status Code/Mode of Shipment Code	
78-79	2	Previous Status Code	
80	1	Order and Shipment Time Flag	Note

NOTE:

Flag 1 - O&S time was not updated (days exceeded 175% of standard). Flag 2 - O&S time was updated.

Attachment 19A-19

AFMC COMPUTED AIRLIFT INVESTMENT O&ST UPDATE (7H7)

19A19.1. Purpose. To update the airlift investment O&ST on the SBSS routing identifier record. This report will be output by HQ AFMC's D143K system and will contain the computed

average O&ST for airlift investment items.

19A19.2. Input Restrictions. RPS/main system.

19A19.3. Output. See Demand Data Output Notice (**attachment 19A-8**).

19A19.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

Table 19A19.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Document Identifier Code	7H7
4-8	5	As-of-Date	
9-11	3	Routing Identifier Code	
12-17	6	Consignee	Must equal computer support base SRAN or a valid SRAN loaded in the base constants record.
18-19	2	Average O&ST	
20-80	61	Blank	

Attachment 19A-20

MISSION CHANGE DAILY DEMAND RATE

19A20.1. Purpose. To provide examples illustrating the formula used to determine the DDR for demand level computation when a mission change adjusted level detail exists. The computation of MCRD has been greatly simplified for purposes of these examples. Actual computations take change of year into consideration. The following acronyms are used in these computations:

  CMCDDR

  MCDDR

  MCRD

  MCRDQ

  MCSD

EXAMPLE 1

  a. MCSD is 3010. Level is being computed on 3110 day (transaction date). MCDDR is 1.0 increase.

  b. Item (group) daily demand rate is 1.0.

    Step 1: MCRD = MCSD + 365 - Transaction Date

        = 3010 + 365 - 3110 = 265

Step 2: MCRDQ = MCRD X MCDDR

$$= 265 \times 1.0 = 265$$

Step 3: CMCDDR = MCRDQ / 365

$$= 265 / 365 = 0.726$$

Step 4: Demand Level DDR = CMCDDR + Item/Group DDR

$$= 0.725 + 1.0 = 1.725$$

a. MCSD is 3010. Level is being computed on 3110 day (transaction date). MCDDR is 1.0 decrease.

b. Item/group daily demand rate is 2.0.

Step 1: MCRD = MCSD + 365 - Transaction Date

$$= 3010 + 365 - 3110 = 265$$

Step 2: MCRDQ = MCRD X MCDDR

$$= 265 \times 1.0 = 265$$

Step 3: CMCDDR = MCRDQ / 365

$$= 265 / 365 = 0.726$$

Step 4: Demand Level DDR = Item/Group DDR - CMCDDR

$$= 2.0 - 0.725 = 1.275$$

Attachment 19A-21

RESERVED

19A21.1. Reserved For Future Use.

Attachment 19A-22

TYPE REDISTRIBUTABLE CATEGORY REVIEW CODES

19A22.1. Purpose. To list and explain type redistributable materiel category review codes. These codes tell the computer which item records will be reviewed during file status and the type of processing used for those items.

Table 19A22.1. Type of Processing.

CODE	EXPLANATION
A	Review all items. Report serviceable redistributable materiel, and request due-in cancellation.
1	Review all items. Request due-in cancellation only.
L	Review local purchase (J series RIC) items. Report serviceable redistributable materiel, and request due-in cancellation.

3	Review local purchase (J series RIC) items. Request due-in cancellations only.
D	Review DLA (S series RIC) items. Report serviceable redistributable materiel, and request due-in cancellation.
4	Review DLA (S series RIC) items. Request due-in cancellation only.
E	Review all equipment (type account code E) items. Produce forced excess review record, and request due-in cancellation.
5	Review all equipment (type account code E) items. Request due-in cancellation only.
F	Review all Army-managed (NICP) items. Report serviceable redistributable materiel, and request due-in cancellation.
6	Review all Army-managed (NICP) items. Request due-in cancellation only.
G	Review all GSA items. Report serviceable redistributable materiel, and request due-in cancellation.
7	Review all GSA items. Request due-in cancellation only.
Q	Review all economic order quantity (ERRCD XB3) items. Report serviceable redistributable materiel, and request due-in cancellation.

Attachment 19B-1

ADJUSTED STOCK LEVEL LOAD INPUT FORMAT (1F3)

19B1.1. Purpose. To load adjusted stock levels with type level flags A through E. See **section 19D** for the procedures for loading type level flags G or H. See **section 19C** for procedures to load, change, and delete ISSL level justification A and T.

19B1.2. Input Restrictions. None.

19B1.3. Output. Processed notice. See Adjusted Level Load, Change, or Delete Output Notice (**attachment 19B-8**).

19B1.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screen 1F3L/152.

Table 19B1.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES

1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	1F3 Note 14
4	1	Action Code	Enter L. Note 14
5	1	Duplicate Detail Override Flag	Must be a blank or an asterisk (*)/Notes 1, 14
6-7	2	Blank	
8-22	15	Stock Number	Notes 2, 14
23-24	2	System Designator	Enter applicable system designator.Note 14
25-29	5	Input Level Quantity	Enter the quantity requested./Note 3
30	1	Activity Code	Enter A.
31-33	3	Organization Code	Enter the three digit numeric organization code./Notes 4, 14
34-35	2	Shop Code	Enter the two position alpha/numeric shop code./Notes 5, 14
36-43	8	Blank	
44-57	14	Application	Enter the justification for load of this adjusted stock level./Note 6
58-60	3	Standard Reporting Designator	Enter the end item SRD, if one has been assigned (see Note 7, 14)
61-63	3	Project Code	This field may be left blank, except when LJC L has been assigned./Note 8
64	1	Blank	
65	1	Fixed Level Variable Factor	This field may be left blank, but any entry must be numeric 1-9 and type level E.
66	1	Type Level Flag	Enter one of the following (as directed by **attachment 19B-7**): **CODE DESCRIPTION** A Minimum Level (Type A) B Minimum Level (Type B) C Minimum Level (Type C) D Maximum Level E Fixed Level

			Notes 9, 14
67	1	Level Directed by Code	Enter the appropriate code from the following list to indicate the echelon requiring the establishment of the adjusted stock level: **CODE ECHELON** A AFMC (ALC)/ Wholesale ICP B Base C Command (numbered AF, MAJCOM, etc.) D HQ USAF Note 14
68	1	Level Justification Cod	Enter the code that best describes the reason or justification for establishing the adjusted stock level./Notes 10, 14
69	1	Approval Flag	Enter the code which identifies the level of approval required for adjusted stock levels./Notes 11,14
70	1	Shop Repair Capability	Enter one of the following, as applicable. Leave this field blank if none apply. F - Full Repair Capability P - Partial Repair Capability N - No Repair Capability
71-72	2	Major Command Code	Enter the two-position major command code, as instructed in chapter 3./Notes 12, 14
73-77	5	Approval Date	Normally this field is left blank on the initial load./Notes 13, 14
78-80	3	Initiator, Desk Number, or Blank	Enter any local Identification data desired, or leave blank.

NOTE:

1. Duplicate Detail Override Flag (position 5). Use an asterisk to override REJ 072.

2. Stock Number (positions 8-22). Adjusted stock levels may not be loaded to adjunct stock

numbers (dash (-) numbers other than -1 numbers).

3. Input Level Quantity (positions 25-29). This field must contain numbers greater than zero; except for maximum levels which may be all zeros. Quantity for bench stock items cannot exceed three times the authorized quantity on the master bench stock detail. A 156 reject notice will occur if the application field of the 1F3 input has a master bench stock detail, and the amount authorized is exceeded by three times. If it is required to process a 1F3 against multiple bench stock details on a stock number, see **attachment 19B-14**.

4. Organization Codes (positions 31-33). See **chapter 3** for details.

    a. When processing a base initiated adjusted stock level, use the organization code of the activity requiring the level.

    b. When processing a directed adjusted stock level, use organization code 007 for the B, E, and K accounts. (Do not load adjusted stock levels to P account item records.)

    c. When processing a level for a bench stock item, use the organization code from the activity requiring the level. If a level is established to support multiple master bench stock details that are loaded against one stock number, use organization/shop code 007SC.

5. Shop Code (positions 34-35). See **chapter 3** for codes. Use the shop code of the activity requesting the level if the request is base-initiated. Use shop code SC for directed levels applicable to B, E, and K accounts. When processing a level for a bench stock item, use the shop code from the activity requiring the level.

6. Application (positions 44-57). This field must contain the justification for adjusted stock level loads. See **attachment 19B-14** for the application data format.

7. Standard Reporting Designator (positions 58-60). If this field is entered, the SRD must be authorized. See **volume 1, part 1, chapter 2**, for authorized SRD. If no SRD code has been assigned to the end item, enter a code consisting of a Z followed by two locally assigned alpha characters. Assign ZZZ if future reference by SRD is not necessary. This field must be used for wholesale contractor assets.

8. Project Code (positions 61-63). See **volume 1, part 4, chapter 1** for authorized project codes.

9. Type Level Flag (position 66). This entry must be compatible with positions 68 and 69. If the input creates an invalid file condition, program control underlines the applicable fields with Xs and outputs REJ 001.

10. Level Justification Code (position 68). See the format for the LJC (**attachment 19B-12**) for authorized codes. This code must be compatible with the entries in positions 66 and 69. If the input creates an invalid record condition, program control underlines the appropriate fields with Xs and outputs REJ 001.

11. Approval Flag (position 69). See the format for approval flag (1 Digit-A) (**attachment 19B-13**) for authorized codes. This code must be compatible with the entries in positions 66 and 68. If the input creates an invalid record condition, program control underlines the applicable fields with Xs and outputs REJ 001.

12. Major Command Code (positions 71-72). For a base-initiated level enter the MAJCOM

code of the organization. For a command directed level enter the MAJCOM code of the organization requiring the level. **NOTE:** This code is not used for HQ AFMC (ALC)- or HQ USAF-directed levels.

13. Approval Date (positions 73-77). However, if the adjusted stock level has been approved before the initial load, enter the date of approval. This field may not be left blank when the level directed by code is A, C, or D. This field must be left blank when position 5 contains an asterisk (*).

14. This field is required for wholesale contractor-managed assets.

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Attachment 19B-2

ADJUSTED STOCK LEVEL CHANGE INPUT (1F3)

</div>

19B2.1. Purpose. To change data already loaded on adjusted stock level detail records with type level flags A through E. The input is subject to the same edits as loads. **NOTE:** This input does not affect the approval/validation and review/established dates.

19B2.2. Input Restriction. None.

19B2.3. Output. Processed notice (if requested). See Adjusted Level Load, Change, or Delete Output Notice (**attachment 19B-8**).

19B2.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screen 1F3C/366.

Table 19B2.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	1F3
4	1	Action Code	Enter C.
5-6	2	Blank	
7	1	Print Flag	To generate printed output, enter a P. Otherwise, leave this field blank.
8-22	15	Stock Number	Enter the stock number for the adjusted level detail record (that is, 216-Special-Level-Detail Record) change.
23-24	2	System Designator	Enter the system designator for the adjusted level detail record that is, 216-Special-Level-Detail Record) change.
25-29	5	Input Level Quantity	Enter the quantity to remain on the adjusted

				level detail record./Note 1
30-43	14	Document Number		Enter the 14-position document number from the adjusted level detail record to be changed.
44-57	14	Application		This field may be left blank if no change is desired, or contain the new justification for the adjusted level. For bench stock level changes the application field must be blank./Note 2
58-60	3	SRD		May be left blank if no change is desired/Note 3
61-63	3	Project Code		May be left blank if no change is desired, unless the change to LJC is L/Note 4
64	1	Blank		
65	1	Fixed Level Variable Factor		May be left blank when no change is desired/Note 5
66	1	Type Level Flag		Leave blank if no change is desired./Note 6
67	1	Level Directed by Code		Leave blank if no change is desired. The authorized entries are: A - HQ AFMC (ALC) B - Base C - Command (MAJCOM, numbered AF, etc.) D - HQ USAF
68	1	Level Justification Code		Leave blank if no change is desired./Note 7
69	1	Approval Flag		Leave blank if no change is desired./Note 8
70	1	Shop Repair Capability		Leave blank if no change is desired. The following codes are authorized: F - Full Repair Capability

			P - Partial Repair Capability N - No Repair Capability
71-72	2	Major Command Code	Leave blank if no change is desired./Note 9
73-77	5	Blank	
78-80	3	Initiator, Desk Number, or Blank	Enter any local identification desired or leave blank.

NOTE:

1. Input Level Quantity (positions 25-29). This field may be left blank when no change is desired. The entry must be numbers greater than zero. Quantity for bench stock items cannot exceed three times the authorized quantity on the master bench stock detail listed in the application field (positions 44-57). A 156 reject notice will occur if the application field of the 1F3 input has a master bench stock detail, and the amount authorized is exceeded by three times. If it is required to process a 1F3 against multiple bench stock details on a stock number, see **attachment 19B-14**.

2. Application Data (positions 44-57). This field must be blank when applied against levels loaded for master bench stock detail. See the format for application data (**attachment 19B-14**).

3. Standard Reporting Designator (positions 58-60). If entered, the SRD must be authorized. See **volume 1, part 1, chapter 2**, for authorized SRD. If no SRD has been assigned to the end item, enter a code consisting of a Z followed by two locally assigned alpha characters. Assign ZZZ if future reference by SRD is not desired.

4. Project Code (positions 61-63). See **volume 1, part 1, chapter 9**, for authorized project codes.

5. Fixed Level Variable Factor (position 65). The entry must be numeric 1-9. Enter an asterisk (*) to blank the field. The type level must be E.

6. Type Level Flag (position 66). The type level flag may be changed to A, B, or C if the current is A, B, or C. The entry must also be compatible with positions 68 and 69. If the input creates an invalid record condition, program control underlines the applicable fields with Xs and outputs REJ 001. In any case, the program generates the record data and places it into the appropriate card columns.

7. (Position 68). See the format for the LJC (**attachment 19B-12**) for authorized codes. The entry must be compatible with positions 66 and 69. If the input creates an invalid record condition, program control underlines the applicable fields with Xs and outputs REJ 001. In any case, the program generates the record data and places it into the appropriate card columns. This field must be blank when applied against levels loaded for master bench stock details.

8. (Position 69). See the format for the approval flag (1 Digit-A) (**attachment 19B-13**) for authorized codes. This code must be compatible with positions 66 and 68. If the input creates

an invalid record condition, program control underlines the applicable field with Xs and outputs REJ 001. In any case, the program generates the record data and places it into the appropriate columns.

9. Major Command Code (positions 71-72). The authorized two-position major command codes are described in **chapter 3**. Use the MAJCOM code of the organization requiring the level for a command-directed level. This code is not used for HQ AFMC (ALC)- or HQ USAF-directed levels.

Attachment 19B-3

ADJUSTED LEVEL DELETE (1F3)

19B3.1. Purpose. To delete adjusted level detail records with type level flags A through E.

19B3.2. Input Restrictions. None.

19B3.3. Output Notice (if Requested). See Adjusted Level Load, Change, or Delete Output Notice (**attachment 19B-8**).

19B3.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screen 1F3D/372.

Table 19B3.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	Enter 1F3.
4	1	Action Code	Enter D.
5	1	Blank	
6	1	Reason Why Code	May be left blank, but entering any alpha/numeric character will specify the reason why an adjusted level was deleted/NOTE
7	1	Print Flag	Enter a P if printed output is required. Otherwise, leave this field blank.
8-22	15	Stock Number	Enter the stock number from the adjusted level detail record to be updated.
23-24	2	System Designator	Enter the system designator from the adjusted level detail record to be updated.
25-29	5	Blank	
30-43	14	Document Number	Enter the 14-position document number from the

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
			adjusted level detail record to be updated.
44-77	34	Blank	
78-80	3	Initiator, Desk Number, or Blank	Enter any local identification data desired, or leave blank.

NOTE:

Reason Why Code (position 6). Specific codes and definitions are determined locally. If the field is not left blank, the program assigns the input code to the reason why code field of the adjusted level delete transaction history (TTPC 4E).

<p align="center">Attachment 19B-4</p>

<p align="center">ADJUSTED LEVEL APPROVAL DATE UPDATE (1F3)</p>

19B4.1. Purpose. To convert memo adjusted level detail records with type level flags A through E to firm by updating the date of approval/last validation. **NOTE:** This input is not to be used when the adjusted stock level detail record LJC is A, 0, S, or T.

19B4.2. Input Restrictions. None.

19B4.3. Output. Processed notice. See Adjusted Level Load, Change, or Delete Output Notice (**attachment 19B-8**).

19B4.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screen 1F3A/368.

Table 19B4.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	Enter 1F3.
4	1	Action Code	Enter A.
5	1	Duplicate Detail Override Flag	Must be blank or an asterisk (*)/NOTE
6-7	2	Blank	
8-22	15	Stock Number	Enter the stock number from the adjusted level detail record to be updated.
23-24	2	System Designator	Enter the system designator from the adjusted level detail record to be updated.
30-43	14	Document Number	Enter the 14-position document number from the

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
			adjusted level detail record to be updated.
44-72	29	Blank	
73-77	5	Approval Date	Enter a valid Julian date.
78-80	3	Initiator, Desk Number, or Blank	Enter any local identification data desired or leave blank.

NOTE:

Duplicate Detail Override Flag (position 5). An asterisk (*) is required to place a validation/approval date on duplicate adjusted level detail records.

Attachment 19B-5

ADJUSTED LEVEL VALIDATION Input (1F3)

19B5.1. Purpose. To update both the date of last review and the date of last validation on adjusted level detail records with type level flags A through E. **NOTE:** This input is not to be used when the adjusted stock level detail record LJC is A, O, S, or T.

19B5.2. Input Restrictions. None.

19B5.3. Output. None.

19B5.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screen 1F3V/370.

Table 19B5.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	1F3
4	1	Action Code	Enter V.
5	1	Duplicate Detail Override Flag	Must be blank or an asterisk (*)/NOTE
6-7	2	Blank	
8-22	15	Stock Number	Enter the stock number from the adjusted level detail record to be updated.
23-24	2	System Designator	Enter the system designator from the adjusted level detail record to be updated.
25-29	5	Blank	
30-43	14	Document Number	Enter the 14-position

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
			document number from the adjusted level detail record to be updated.
44-72	29	Blank	
73-77	5	Approval Date	Enter a valid Julian date or enter an asterisk (*) in position 73.
78-80	3	Initiator, Desk Number, or Blank	Enter any local identification data desired, or leave blank.

NOTE:

Duplicate Detail Override Flag (position 5). An asterisk is required to place a validation/approval date on duplicate adjusted level detail records.

Attachment 19B-6

ADJUSTED LEVEL REVIEW DATE UPDATE (1F3)

19B6.1. Purpose. To update the date of last review on adjusted stock level detail records with type level flags A through E. This input is not to be used when the adjusted stock level detail record LJC is A or T.

19B6.2. Input Restrictions. None.

19B6.3. Output. None.

19B6.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screen GP/051 or Pseudo.

Table 19B6.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	1F3
4	1	Action Code	Enter R.
5-7	3	Blank	
8-22	15	Stock Number	Enter the stock number from the number adjusted level detail record to be updated.
23-24	2	System Designator	Enter the system designator from the adjusted level detail record to be updated.
25-29	5	Blank	

30-43	14	Document Number		Enter the 14-position document number from the adjusted level detail record to be updated.
44-72	29	Blank		
73-77	5	Review Date		Enter a valid Julian date or enter an asterisk (*) in position 73 to blank the review date.
78-80	3	Initiator, Desk Number or Blank		Enter any local identification data desired or leave blank.

Attachment 19B-7

GUIDE TO ASSIGNING TYPE LEVEL FLAGS

19B7.1. Purpose. To provide criteria and guidelines for assigning type level flags.

19B7.2. Guide to Assigning Type Level Flags.

Table 19B7.1. Guide to Assigning Type Level Flags.

RULE	A If type level required is	B and type account is	C and automatic deletion is	D and the reorder point desired	E then load type level flag
1	minimum	B, E, K (NOCM)	desired	one third of minimum level or the computed reorder point, whichever is greater,	A
2		B, E, K (NOCM	desired	one less than the minimum level quantity	B
3		B, E, K (NOCM)	not desired		C
4		K (non-(NOCM)	not applicable		
5		Lackland clothing account	desired	sixty percent of the minimum level or the or the computed reorder point, whichever is greater	B
6			not desired		C
7	maximum	any authorized	not applicable	one less than than maximum level quantity or the computed reorder point,	D

				whichever is less	
8	fixed			one less than the fixed level quantity	E
9	directed	any authorized	not authorized	Readiness Based Level (RBL) quantity	F

19B7.3. Process for Selecting the Appropriate Type Level Flag.

19B7.3.1. See paragraphs for a discussion of the types of adjusted levels.

19B7.3.2. Determine from the level justification the effect of the level required (column A). There is only one type level flag in column E applicable to a maximum level (D) and one to a fixed level (E). If a minimum level is required, continue to the next step.

19B7.3.3. Determine in column B the applicable type account code and item for which the minimum level is to be loaded.

19B7.3.4. Determine in column C whether or not the detail record can be deleted if the demand level exceeds the total minimum level quantity. Program control automatically deletes the detail record unless specifically asked not to, as with seasonal items which require minimum levels regardless of fluctuations in the demand level.

19B7.3.5. Determine in column D if the reorder point must be one less than the adjusted level quantity or if one third of the minimum level is sufficient. **NOTE:** This decision affects the number of stock requisitions that must be submitted in order to maintain adequate stock. If a reorder point of one less than the minimum level is used, stock requisitioning will be on a one-for-one basis each time a non-repair cycle item is issued or each time a repair cycle asset is shipped or condemned. Ordinarily, if one-third of the minimum level quantity satisfies the expected demand during the order and shipping time, then use the one-third reorder point.

19B7.3.6. Select from column E the type level flag as required by the determinations noted above.

19B7.3.7. Type level flag F is for HQ AFMC-directed Readiness Based Levels. Base loading of this flag is not authorized.

<div align="center">

Attachment 19B-8

ADJUSTED LEVEL LOAD, CHANGE, OR DELETE OUTPUT NOTICE

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19B8.1. Purpose. To indicate that the TRIC 1F3 input has successfully processed and to provide the data necessary to complete the AF Form 1996.

19B8.2. Output Distribution. Stock Control or satellite terminal.

19B8.3. Input Restrictions. None.

19B8.4. Output Format.

<div align="center">

Input IMAGE

</div>

LEVEL APPLICATION SRD PRJ B T L S L A R MC V EXP DATE VAL

QTY DATA				ID	CD	C	L	D	R	J	I	C	CD	F	DATE REVW DATE

OLD DATA

NEW DATA

BENCH STOCK ITEM (Note 4)

AS OF	ERRCD	UI	PRICE	R/I
DMD LVL DOFD	CUM			

DOLD	MX LVL	MN LVL	FX LVL	ADJ	LVL WRM LVL

AVG % BASE RPR NRTS CONDEMNED REPAIRED O&ST REPR CY TIME NET ADJUSTMENT

DATE	TIME	LAST TRANS SER NR	DOC

NOTE:

1. The following abbreviations are used in the output notice:

BC = Budget Code	AF = Approved Flag
TL = Type Level	RC = Shop Repair Capability
LD = Level Directed By	SR = Type Stock Record Account Code
MCCD = Major Command Code	DOC = Document Number
LJ = Level Justification	VF = Fixed Level Variable Factor

2. The adjusted level field (ADJ LVL) on the output notice indicates the requisition objective as computed by requirements computation (program NGV710). The net adjustment field on the output notice is computed as follows:

   a. If the totals minimum levels (indicated by type level flags A, B, and C) are greater than the computed requisition objective, use the input quantity as the net adjustment

   b. If the conditions in (A) are not met, the program adds the input quantity and total minimum levels together.

   c. If the results are greater than the computed requisition objective, the program subtracts the requisition objective from the minimum levels. The resulting difference is the net adjustment.

3. If the validation date is blank, program control prints the phrase MEMO on the output notice in the validation date field.

4. If the other asset flag on the item record indicates that this item is on bench stock, program control prints the phrase BENCH STOCK ITEM.

Attachment 19B-9

LEVEL LOAD, CHANGE, OR DELETE NOTICE (XE4)

19B9.1. Purpose. To produce an XE4 output for each firm, minimum, maximum, and fixed level (216 detail, type level flags A, B, C, D, or E). Also, the XE4 output will include a CHPMSK flag from the 234 CHPMSK detail loaded for an HQ AFMC-managed XD(x) item.

XE4 changes (transaction code C) are produced for each firm level whenever the level directed by code, adjusted level, and/or validation date is changed. XE4 deletes (transaction code D) are produced when firm levels are deleted or changed to memo, or when a firm level is changed to LJC 0.

19B9.2. Output Destination. Transceive to DAAS with normal supply traffic.

19B9.3. Input Restrictions. None.

19B9.4. Output Format.

Table 19B9.1. Output Format.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Document Identifier Code	XE4
4-6	3	Routing Identifier Code	
7	1	Level Justification Code	Note 1
8-22	15	Stock Number	
23-30	8	Level Document Number	
31-32	2	Blank	
33	1	Adjusted Stock Level Transaction Code	Note 2
34-50	17	Justification	ISSL number, letter, etc./Note 1
51	1	Type Level Flag	A, D, E (Notes 1 and 3)
52	1	Level Directed by Code	A, B, C, or D
53-55	3	Demand Level	Note 4
56-57	2	Blank	
58-60	3	Adjusted Level	Notes 2 and 4/ **attachment 19B-3**
61-62	2	Blank	
63-65	3	Net Adjustment	Note 4
66	1	XE4 Originator Code	A = base initiated
67	1	TEX Code	Note 6
68-73	6	Stock Record Account Number	
74	1	CHPMSK flag or blank	
75	1	Blank	
76-80	5	Ordinal Date	Note 5

Table 19B9.2. Criteria for Adjusted Stock Level Transaction Code.

CODE	EXPLANATION
C	This code identifies changes to the level directed by code, adjusted level, and/or the adjusted stock level approval/validation date.
D	This code identifies adjusted stock levels which have been deleted from base records. It is also assigned when a firm level is changed to LJC 0, when the validation date is blanked, or when there is a change to the level justification code, justification and/or type level flag fields.
L	This code identifies adjusted stock levels which have been loaded to base records.

NOTE:

1. See (**table 19B9.2.**). The level justification code field (position 7), positions 34 through 41 of the justification field, and the type level flag field (position 51) are control fields used by the ALCs to match change and delete actions and to edit for duplicate input. Attempts to change these fields with a C transaction code result in a J type reject, as delete and load transactions are required.

2. See (**table 19B9.2.**). Position 33 contains the adjusted stock level transaction code. It is assigned as determined by the following criteria:

3. Type level flags A, B, and C will always have type level flag A in this field.

4. Demand level (positions 53-55) and net adjustment (positions 63-65) will be constant 000. Positions 58-60 reflect the adjusted level/234 detail authorized quantity.

5. Ordinal Date (positions 76-80). This field will show the operational date for full complement of end article (ISSL), date of approval, or current Julian date for deletes.

6. TEX Code "I" in this field means that an XCA was received from AFMC without an "S" in position 7 and a quantity lower than the approved minimum level(s), loaded in the SBSS. The XE4 is transmitted with an "I" in position 67 to notify AFMC of the minimum level(s) loaded at the base and for them to recompute the base's RBL level. May be blank otherwise.

19B9.5. XE4 Format for Life System Stock Items. The XE4 will be in this format when an adjusted stock level detail with LJC of 0 and ERRCD XD is loaded or deleted. Also, when the LJC of an adjusted stock level detail is changed to LJC 0 and the ERRCD is XD, an XE4 load will be produced on the new LJC and an XE4 delete will be produced for the old LJC.

Table 19B9.3. XE4 Format for Life System Stock Items.

	NO		

POS	POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Document Identifier Code	XE4
4-6	3	Routing Identifier Code	RIC from item record
7	1	Level Justification Code	Constant O
8-22	15	Stock Number	
23-30	8	Level Document Number	Last eight positions of the Level Document Number
31-32	2	Blank	
33	1	Adjusted Stock Level Transaction Code	Enter L for load, D or delete.
34-50	17	Justification	Constant LSS and 14 blanks
51	1	Type Level Flag	Constant A
52	1	Level Directed by Code	Constant C
53-55	3	Demand Level	Constant 001
56-57	2	Blank	
58-60	3	Adjusted Level	Constant 002
61-62	2	Blank	
63-65	3	Net Adjustment	Constant 001
66	1	XE4 Originator Code	Constant A
67	1	Blank	
68-73	6	Stock Record Account Number	Constant F in position 68; type account code in position 69. The SRAN is determined by the system designator in positions 70-73.
74-75	2	Blank	
76-80	5	Current Date	YYDDD

Attachment 19B-10

ADJUSTED STOCK LEVEL REJECT (XE5)

19B10.1. Purpose. To inform a base-level activity that a level notice (XE4) cannot be accepted by the AFMC D143H system because of an error condition.

19B10.2. Corrective Action. Correct error conditions identified by reject codes. Change positions 1-3 to XE4, blank position 67, and forward the corrected XE5 to Distribution for entering and transceiving to DAAS. Destroy XE5 rejects received for equipment items (positions 68-69 FE), as no further action is required for these rejects.

19B10.3. Input Restrictions. None

19B10.4. Output Format. All data not otherwise identified are generated from the original XE4 submitted to the AFMC D143H system.

Table 19B10.1. Output Format.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Document Identifier Code	XE5
4-6	3	Item Manager RIC	
7	1	Level Justification Code	
8-22	15	National Stock Number	
23-30	8	Level Document Number	
31-32	2	Blank	
33	1	Adjusted Stock Level Transaction Code	See Adjusted Stock Level Transaction Code below.
34-50	17	Justification	
51	1	Type Level Flag	
52	1	Level Directed by Code	
53-55	2	Initial Demand Level	
56-57	2	Blank	
58-60	3	Adjusted Level	
61-62	2	Blank	
63-65	3	Net Adjustment	
66	1	XE4 Originator Code	A
67	1	XE4 Reject Code	See XE4 Reject Codes below
68-73	6	Stock Record Account Number	
74-75	2	Blank	
76-80	5	Approval/Operational Date	

19B10.5. XE4 Reject Codes. The IM or AFMC data system assigns XE4 reject codes in position 67 of the XE5 reject notice in order that Supply personnel may identify invalid or improper entries on the XE4 notice. The list below includes the actions recommended for correcting invalid or improper entries.

19B10.6. Alternate Method of Correction. An alternative method of correcting all errors, except NSN errors, is to delete the current adjusted level detail record from the computer and then reload it. Program control produces an XE4 notice, eliminating manual entries. Delete transactions should be submitted one day prior to the reload transactions.

Table 19B10.2. Alternate Method of Correction.

CODE	EXPLANATION	CORRECTIVE ACTION
A	Blank LJC	Enter LJC from adjusted level detail record in position 7 of XE5 reject.
B	Unidentified or Unmatched NSN	Correct garbled information or have Records Maintenance verify the stock number and make applicable SN changes to the item record. Enter the correct stock number in positions 8-22 of XE5. **NOTE:** This reject code may also be the result of an ERRCD change from X0(x).
C	Blank Justification Field	Enter the justification from the adjusted level detail record in positions 34-50 of XE5 reject.
D	Nonnumeric Demand Level	Correct garbled information and place corrected data in positions 53-55 of XE5 reject.
E	Nonnumeric Adjusted Level	Correct garbled information and place the correct data in positions 58-60 of XE5 reject.
F	Nonnumeric Net Adjusted	Correct garbled information and place the correct data in positions 63-65 of XE5 reject.
G	Invalid SRAN	Correct SRAN and place the correct data in positions 68-73 of XE5 reject.
H	Invalid Date Established or Invalid Operational Date (ISSL)	Enter the date of approval given on the adjusted level detail record. Precede this entry with the next to last position of the calendar year in positions 76-80 of XE5 reject. Thus, if the date of approval on the adjusted level detail record is 6065 and the calendar year is 1986, punch 86065 in positions 76-80.
J	Unmatched Change Record (ALC files do not contain a record of the detail being	Prepare and forward an XE4 load notice with all current information from the adjusted level detail record. Destroy XE5 reject/NOTE

	changed)	
K	Unmatched Delete (ALC Files already contain a record of the detail being deleted.)	Ensure adjusted level detail record has been deleted from base files. Destroy XE5 card/NOTE
L	Duplicate and/or Load (ALC files already contain a record of the detail being added.)	Verify that the adjusted level detail is loaded correctly to base files. Destroy XE5 card/NOTE
M	Interrogation Exceeds 50	Provided to ALC IM only. If received by SBSS, ask IM the reason for receiving this error condition notice.
N	Invalid Type Level Flag	
O	Invalid Level Directed by Code	
P	Expired Level Deleted by HQ AFMC	Verify that the adjusted level detail has been deleted from base files. Review requirements and rejustify level, if still required, by changing positions 1-3 to XE4, position 33 to L, position 66 to A, and verify date to ensure validity of adjusted level detail.
R	Unmatched Load Record (ALC files do not contain a record of the detail)	Process an Adjusted Stock Level Detail Validation (TRIC 1F3V) input with an asterisk in position 73. This blanks the approval date and changes the level from firm to memo. Do not firm the level until an approved AF Form 1996 is received. If an approved AF Form 1996 is on file, contact the approval authority.

NOTE:

Verify positions 7, 34, 41, and 51 of the input against the data on the detail record. These data elements are control fields in the HQ AFMC master file.

19B10.7. Adjusted Stock Level Transaction Code. The originating activity assigns this code in order to identify adjusted level load, change, or delete actions.

Table 19B10.3. Adjusted Stock Level Transaction Code.

CODE	EXPLANATION
L	Identifies predetermined adjusted levels which have been loaded to base records.
C	Identifies a change to the level directed by code, adjusted level, and/or the adjusted level approval/validation date.

D	Identifies adjusted stock levels which have been deleted from base records.

Attachment 19B-11

ADJUSTED STOCK LEVEL CONFIRMATION (XE6)

19B11.1. Purpose. To confirm whether or not XE4s are accepted in the D035C system at AFMC.

19B11.2. Corrective Action. Use the stock record account number in positions 70-73 to route the XE6.

19B11.3. Input Restrictions. None.

19B11.4. Output Format. All data not otherwise identified are generated from the original XE4 submitted to the AFMC to D035C system.

Table 19B11.1. Output Format.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Document Identifier Code	XE6
4-6	3	Item Manager RIC	
7	1	Blank	
8-22	15	National Stock Number	
23-30	8	Level Document Number	
31-57	26	Blank	
58-60	3	Adjusted Level Quantity	
61-65	5	Blank	
66	1	XE4 Originator Code	
67	1	CHPMSK Flag	
68-73	6	Stock Record Account Number	
74-76	3	Blank	
77-80	4	Date	77 calendar year 78-80 Julian date

Attachment 19B-12

LEVEL JUSTIFICATION CODE (LJC)

19B12.1. Purpose. To provide guidelines for assigning -1 digit (A/N) level justification codes. The assignment of this code is determined by the reason or justification which warrants

establishment of the adjusted level. Assign the code which most accurately describes the level requirement.

Table 19B12.1. Level Justification Code (LJC).

CODE	DEFINITION/RESTRAINTS
0	Life of System Stock Item. **NOTE:** LJC 0 may never be assigned to make adjusted levels firm. However, an appropriate LJC can be assigned to firm adjusted levels until the level is no longer effective. After this time, LJC 0 will be assigned for retention of assets. LJC 0 may be assigned with any ERRCD.
1	Contingency Support Standby Item. This category is restricted to essential support systems, such as fuel dispensing equipment, runway barriers/lighting, power generators, air traffic control and communications, etc. LJC 1 may be assigned with any ERRCD.
2	Stocks for EACC. LJC 2 may be assigned with any ERRCD.
3	Stocks for the AMC Forward Supply System. LJC 3 may be assigned with any ERRCD.
4	Flight Safety Items. LJC 4 may be assigned only to non-HQ AFMC managed items with any ERRCD. For HQ AFMC managed items, LJC 4 can be assigned with only ERRCD XF3 or XB3.
5	Seasonal Item. LJC 5 is assigned to items which do not meet the criteria for LJC 1 and which are required on a seasonal basis. LJC 5 may be assigned with any ERRCD.
6	Health and Welfare Items. LJC 6 is not applicable to HQ AFMC managed items. LJC 6 may be assigned with any ERRCD to non-HQ AFMC managed items.
7	Insufficient Storage Facility. LJC 7 applies only to maximum/fixed levels. LJC 7 may be assigned with any ERRCD.
8	Directed by HQ AFMC (ALC)/USAF/MAJCOM/SOA. Applicable to firm adjusted level details only, LJC 8 may be assigned with any ERRCD.
A	ISSL. LJC A may be assigned with any ERRCD. See **section 19C** for ISSL processing.
B	Individual Equipment Items and Warranted Tools. LJC B may be assigned to non-HQ AFMC managed items with any ERRCD. HQ AFMC managed items are restricted to ERRCD

	XF3, XB3, or Nxx.
C	Program Phase Up/Phase Down. LJC C may be assigned with any ERRCD.
D	Spares for Support of CEM/RADAR/CRYPTO/Training Devices/Automatic Test Equipment and RDT&E Test Operations/Functions. LJC D applies to ERRCD XD, XF3, or XB3 only.
E	Office Equipment. LJC E may be assigned to any ERRCD ND or NF items.
G	All Other Base-Initiated Adjusted Levels. LJC G may be assigned to non-HQ AFMC managed items with any ERRCD. HQ AFMC managed items are restricted to ERRCD XF3, XB3, or Nxx.
H	Spares required to maintain the integrity of matched sets or to complete buildup assemblies, such as aircraft wheels, control surfaces, etc. LJC H may be assigned only to HQ AFMC managed items with ERRCD XD.
J	Spares for support of rescue and recovery missions. LJC J may be assigned with ERRCD XD, XF3, or XB3.
K	Mission related support for FAD I units/missions. LJC K may be assigned only to HQ AFMC managed items with ERRCD XD. (Note 1).
L	Mission related support for FAD II or III units for support of designated projects assigned specific project codes. LJC L may be assigned only to HQ AFMC managed items with ERRCD XD. Must contain an authorized project code. See **volume 1, part 4, chapter 1** for authorized project codes. (Note 1)
M	Mission related support for FAD II or III units for spares for mission support kits when normal base stocks are inadequate to support both a deployment and normal base missions. LJC M may be assigned only to HQ AFMC managed items with ERRCD XD. (Note 1).
N	FAD IV and V units may negotiate for adjusted levels other than LJC 0 through J or P through U only if stocks are required in support of higher priority missions (FAD I - III) and fall under the provisions of LJC K, L, or M. Under these circumstances, assign LJC N. LJC N may be assigned only to HQ AFMC managed items with ERRCD XD. (Note 1)
P	Spares peculiar to systems operated by a single command and

	deployed to a limited number of locations. Under these circumstances the operating command and SM/IM may jointly decide that deployment of spares to the principal operating locations is the most effective method of providing support. Adjusted levels may be negotiated by the base and the SM/IM as necessary to implement such a decision. These negotiated levels will be assigned LJC P. LJC P may be assigned with ERRCD, XD, XF3, or XB3.
R	Negotiation of adjusted levels not authorized by any other LJC requires specific approval by HQ USAF/ILSP. Only HQ AFMC managed items having ERRCD XD are covered by this paragraph. Requests for the authority to negotiate as provided by LJC R are forwarded through HQ AFMC/MMOSD for review and comment prior to consideration by HQ USAF. HQ USAF approval authorizes negotiation only. It does NOT grant the authority to stock specific items or quantities. As a minimum, the requests for the authority to negotiate must indicate the mission, condition, and situation to be supported, the approximate number of items and estimated dollar value for which negotiated levels will be requested. LJC R may be assigned to HQ AFMC managed items with ERRCD XD.
S	Base initiated adjusted levels for ERRCD XD which do not affect the stock level, as when a minimum level is less than the demand level. The level of approval code is always B; the type of adjusted level code is always C. LJC S may be assigned only to HQ AFMC managed items with ERRCD XD.
T	ISSL adjusted levels which will become life of system stock items may be assigned with any ERRCD. See **section 19C** for ISSL processing procedures.
U	Bare Base Support Items. LJC U may be assigned with any ERRCD.
V	Mission support kits to support recurring exercises and deployments of a unit not authorized a MRSP. LJC V may be assigned with any ERRCD.

NOTE:

1. LJC codes K through N can be assigned only when no other LJC applies.

2. The adjusted level detail must always be memo.

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Attachment 19B-13

APPROVAL FLAG (1 DIGIT-A)

</center>

19B13.1. Purpose. To identify the level of approval required for base-initiated adjusted stock levels.

19B13.2. Flag Level of Approval.

Table 19B13.1. Flag Level of Approval.

FLAG	APPROVAL
A	HQ AFMC (ALC)
B	Chief of Supply. When authorized, the Chief of Supply will approve adjusted stock levels for type account codes Band E.
C	Command (MAJCOM, numbered AF, etc.).

19B13.3. Level of Approval Codes for Base Initiated Adjusted Stock Levels. The level of approval code required for base generated adjusted stock levels is determined by type level, ERRCD, and source of supply.

Table 19B13.2. Level of Approval Codes for Base Initiated Adjusted Stock Levels.

TYPE LEVEL	ERRCD	RIC	APPROVAL FLAG REQUIRED
Maximum (D)	All	All	B
Minimum (A, B, C) Fixed (E)	ND/NF	HQ AFMC	A, B (Note 1)
Minimum (A, B, C) Fixed (E)	XD2	HQ AFMC	A or C
Minimum (A, B, C) Fixed (E)	XB, XF	HQ AFMC	B, C (Note 2)
Minimum (A, B, C) Fixed (E)	All	Non-HQ AFMC	B, C (Note 2)

NOTE:

1. Volume 1, part 1, chapter 12, authorizes the Chief of Supply to approve levels on certain ND/NF items.

2. Volume 1, part 1, chapter 12, section F, attachment F-2, note 5 authorizes major commands to direct a higher echelon of approval within the command, if desired.

19B13.4. Level of Approval Codes for Predetermined Adjusted Stock Levels. For levels directed by HQ AFMC, commands, HQ USAF, and ISSL, the level of approval is explained by the correspondence directing the level.

Attachment 19B-14

APPLICATION DATA

19B14.1. Purpose. To provide instructions and criteria for entering application data for adjusted stock level load inputs.

19B14.2. Justification. The justification for the load of an adjusted stock level detail record is entered in positions 44-57 of adjusted stock level load inputs. These data are entered in change inputs if a change to the data already loaded is desired.

19B14.3. Level Directed By Code. The applicable data are determined by the level directed by code.

19B14.3.1. If the level directed by code is B (base initiated), enter the TO, figure, and index, or other identifying data which denote the application for which the level is intended.

19B14.3.2. If the level directed by code is A (HQ AFMC), C (MAJCOM), or D (HQ USAF), enter the directive requiring the adjusted stock level as follows:

Position 44:	B = Bench Stock
	M = Manual
	R = Regulation
	L = Letter
	T = Message
Positions 45-57:	For levels loaded for bench stock items, enter the document number from the corresponding master bench stock detail.
Positions 45-49:	Enter the manual or regulation number for inputs with M or R in position 44. For inputs with L or T in position 44, enter the office address symbol of the office originating the letter or message. If an HQ AFMC (ALC) letter or message is the directive, enter the HQ AFMC IM code followed by the four-position office address symbol. (Positions 45-56 cannot be blank.)
Positions 50-53:	Enter the Julian date of the directive.
Positions 54-57:	For levels directed by message (position 44 = T), enter the message

number; otherwise, leave blank.

19B14.3.3. If the level directed by code is A (AFMC), C (MAJCOM), or D (USAF), and AFMAN 23-110, applies, enter the following:

Position 44:   M

Positions 45-47: 671

Positions 48-49: Blank

Positions 50-53: Julian Date

Position 54:   Volume (Arabic)

Position 55:   Part

Positions 56-57: Chapter (prefix with 0 (zero) if 1 to 9 apply)

19B14.3.4. If a command supplement to AFMAN 23-110 applies, make the following entries:

Positions 44-49:   M671CS (CS denotes command supplement)

Positions 50-57:   Same as for basic manual outlined above.

19B14.3.5. If it is required to process against multiple master bench stock details that are loaded against one stock number, enter the following in the applicable field:

Positions 44-54: Bench Stock

Attachment 19B-15

PROCESSING OF BASE INITIATED ADJUSTED STOCK LEVEL REQUESTS

19B15.1. Purpose. To provide guidelines for the processing of base-initiated adjusted stock level requests.

Table 19B15.1. Processing of Base Initiated Adjusted Stock Level Requests.

	BASE APPROVED	**COMMAND/AFMC APPROVED**
AF Form 1996	Copy 1 to approval authority	Copies 1 and 2 to approval authority
	Copy 2 to suspense file	Reproduced copy to suspense file
Process (1F3L)	Establish memo adjusted stock level detail record (date of approval blank).	Same as Base Approved

Table 19B15.2. Stock Level is Approved.

	BASE APPROVED	**COMMAND/AFMC APPROVED**
Process (1F3A)	Update adjusted stock level detail to firm (Julian date of approval established)	Same as Base Approved
Output Notice and AF Form	Attach output notice to signed AF Form 1996 and forward to requester.	Pull suspense copy of AF Form 1996. Annotate with the approved date, attach output notice, and

		forward to requester
	Destroy suspense copy of AF Form 1996.	File original copy of AF Form 1996 in document number sequence in Requirements.

Table 19B15.3. If Stock Level is Disapproved.

Process (1F3D)	Delete memo adjusted stock level detail record.
Output Notice and AF Form1996	Attach output notice and all copies of AF Form 1996 and return to requester.

Table 19B15.4. Followup is Required.

Approval Not Received	Within 10 days	Within 45 days
	Submit followup through same channels as original request with a cover letter and reproduced copy of the AF Form 1996.	Same as Base Approved

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Attachment 19B-16

PROCESSING OF PREDETERMINED ADJUSTED STOCK LEVEL REQUESTS

</div>

19B16.1. Purpose. To provide guidelines for the processing of predetermined adjusted stock level requests.

Table 19B16.1. Processing of Predetermined Adjusted Stock Level Requests.

Process 1F3L	Establish firm adjusted stock level detail records. (Contains an approval date.)
AF Form 1996 or Supporting Documentation	File original copy in document number sequence in Requirements.

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Attachment 19B-17

MEMO LEVEL REVIEW

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19B17.1. Purpose. To provide guidelines for reviewing memo levels.

19B17.1.1. Frequency. Monthly select MEMO levels over 45 days old.

19B17.1.2. Process. RPT R35, adjusted stock level review, option 5.

19B17.1.3. Action. Revalidate requirement for this adjusted stock level.

19B17.1.4. Update Required.

19B17.1.4.1. Valid--Process 1F3A to update the date of last validation/date approval. Do not process if LJC is O or S. Attach output notice and applicable documentation and forward to originator (see **attachment 19B-15**).

19B17.1.4.2. Invalid--Process 1F3D to delete the adjusted stock level detail record. Attach output notice to AF Form 1996 (if available) and return to originator.

Attachment 19B-18

ADJUSTED LEVEL REVIEW

19B18.1. Purpose. To provide guidelines and instructions for conducting adjusted level reviews.

Table 19B18.1. Adjusted Level Review.

	BASE-INITIATED	**PREDETERMINED**	
Frequency	Annual or as determined by the directing MAJCOM	Annual or as determined by the directing MAJCOM	
		A	HQ AFMC (ALC)
		C	1. MAJCOM/Numbered AF, etc. 2. ISSL by directing MAJCOM.
		D	HQ USAF directed by the Stock Control super visor (verifies existence of prescribing directive).
Process	RPT R35 Adjusted Level Review, Option 1	Same as Base-Initiated	
	Copies 1 and 2 to originator—reviewed and certified at the same level as original AF Form 1996.	Same as Base-Initiated	
	Copy 1 returned to Requirements.		
	Copy 2 retained by originator.		
	Copy 3--suspense file,	Same as Base-Initiated destroy after receipt of copy 1.	
Adjusted Level	Using copy 1 as supporting documentation, process 1F3 inputs to change indicative data	Same as Base-Initiated	
Detail Update	Delete detail record. File copy 1 until the next review/validation.	Same as Base-Initiated	

Attachment 19B-19

VALIDATION OF BASE INITIATED ADJUSTED LEVELS

19B19.1. Purpose. To provide guidelines for validating base-initiated adjusted levels.

Table 19B19.1. Validation of Base Initiated Adjusted Levels.

	BASE APPROVED	COMMAND/AFMC APPROVED
Frequency	Every 2 years (biannual)	Every 2 years (biannual)
Process	RPT R35 Adjusted Level	Same as Base-Approved
	Review, Option 2	
	1. Copies 1 and 2 to the organization that requested (initiated) the level for justification and signature	Same as Base-Approved
	2. Copy 3 to suspense file.	Same as Base-Approved
VALID		
Process 1F3V	Update adjusted level detail validation date field.	Same as Base-Approved
Distribution 1. Remove copy 3 from suspense file and destroy it and copy 2.	1. Pull copy 3 from suspense, annotate Julian date of approval, and forward to requester.	
	2. Forward copy 1 to requester.	2. File copy 1 in document number sequence in Requirements.
NOT VALID		
Process 1F3D	Delete adjusted level detail from the computer.	Same as Base-Approved
Distribution	Attach all copies of AF Form1996 format to output notice and return to requester.	Same as Base-Approved
FOLLOWUP		
Approval Not Received	Within 10 days	Within 45 days
Submit followup through same channels as original request with a cover letter and reproduced copy of the AF Form 1996.		Same as Base-Approved

Attachment 19B-20

VALIDATION OF PREDETERMINED ADJUSTED LEVELS

19B20.1. Purpose. To provide guidelines for the annual validation of predetermined adjusted stock levels.

19B20.2. Stock Control. Process RPT R35 Adjusted Level Review, Option 4. Forward copies 1 and 2 to the originator of the requirement.

19B20.3. Originator. Distribute copies as determined by the following table:

Table 19B20.1. Level Directed By Code.

A--HQ AFMC (ALC)	Copy 1 to directing HQ AFMC (ALC).
C--MAJCOM/Numbered AF, etc. (NOTE: ISSL is not validated using this method.)	Copy 1 returned to Requirements.
HQ USAF--by the Stock Control supervisor (verifies the existence of prescribing directive).	Copy 2 retained.
Copy 3--suspense file-- destroyed upon return of validated listing	

19B20.4. Stock Control.

19B20.4.1. ADJUSTED LEVEL DETAIL UPDATE:

19B20.4.1.1. Process 1F3V to update validation date--approved.

19B20.4.1.2. Process 1F3C to update indicative data (if required)--approved.

19B20.4.1.3. Process 1F3D to delete adjusted detail record--disapproved.

19B20.4.2. VALIDATION LISTING:

19B20.4.2.1. Retain until next review/validation.

Attachment 19B-21

FORMAT FOR LOADING ADJUSTED STOCK LEVELS FOR COMMUNICATIONS (NON-AIRBORNE) SPF, ORP, AND JTA NSNS

19B21.1. Attachment 19B-1 describes Adjusted Stock Level Load Input format (1F3) for loading adjusted stock levels. The following "specific" data for the 1F3L format will be used to identify all SPFs identified assets.

Table 19B21.1. 1F3L Format.

FIELD POSITION	FIELD DESIGNATION	FILLER

31-33	Organization Code	007
34-35	Shop Code	SC
44	Application Code	L
45-47	SPF/ORP/JTA	SPF/ORP/JTA
48-49		WX
50-53		current date
54-57		AFCA
61-63	Project Code	879
66	Type LvL Flag	E ***
67	LvL Directed by Code	D
68	LvL Justification Code	8
69	Approval Flag	C

NOTE:

Field positions not identified will be completed by initiator per **Attachment 19B-1**. *** AF SpaceCom will direct which type level flag to use.

Attachment 19B-22

FORMAT FOR COMMUNICATIONS NSN LIST

19B22.1. Purpose. To provide format for communication NSN list.

Table 19B22.1. Spreadsheet Format Table 1.

ENTRY NO.	ENTRY NAME	NUMBER OF POSITIONS	EXAMPLE
(1)	System Name	15	AN/FCC-100(V)1
(2)	NIIN	9	011211957
(3)	Part Number	32	94890006-000
(4)	Cage	5	96238
(5)	Noun	34	Multiplexer
(6)	NRTS Data (2 Years)	4	0000
(7)	SPF(S), ORP(O), JTA(J)	1	S
(8)	SRAN	6	FBXXXX
(9)	Base	20	Phantom AFB, VA.

(10)	Quantity Per	6	000001
(11)	Forecast Price	15	$325,000.98
(12)	Acquisition Advice Code	1	J
(13)	FSC	4	5820
(14)	MMC	2	ZK
(15)	Maintenance Item Category	1	S
(16)	SRD	3	ERB
(17)	Lead Command	5	USAFE
(18)	End Item NSN	15	5820011217079
(19)	Command (Base)	5	USAFE
(20)	PIWG Designator	10	
(21)	Effective Date (M/D/Y)	8	09/01/97
(22)	Date of Last Review (M/D/Y)	8	09/01/97
(23)	Remarks	32	

Attachment 19B-23

FORMAT FOR COMMUNICATIONS SINGLE POINT FAILURE (SPF) LIST

19B23.1. Purpose. To provide format for communications single point failure (SPF) list.

Table 19B23.1. PIWG Pre-Approved SPFs Spreadsheet Format, Table 2.

ENTRY NO	ENTRY NAME	NUMBER OF POSITIONS	EXAMPLE
(1)	FSC	4	5820
(2)	NIIN	9	011211957
(3)	MMC	2	ZK
(4)	Quantity	6	000001
(5)	SRAN	6	FBXXXX
(6)	Base	20	Phantom AFB, VA.
(7)	Command	5	USAFE
(8)	SPF (S), ORP (O), or JTA (J)	1	S
(9)	System Name	15	AN/FCC-100(V)1
(10)	Effective Date (M/D/Y)	8	07/01/97

(11)	Date of Last Review (M/D/Y)	8	03/01/98
(11)	Remarks	32	

Attachment 19C-1

HQ AFMC ISSL/MSSL IMAGE (XCH)

SECTION A-- ISSL/MSSL Image.

19C1.1. Purpose. To provide a given quantity of an end item or system. XCH is run inline, and it creates or updates applicable records and establishes levels and requisitions. This image is prepared by the IM/SSM. XCH images contain those items in the quantity considered necessary for support.

19C1.2. Input Restriction. SBSS Terminal Security. If the ISSL data record was not previously loaded for the ISSL serial number, program NGV531 (TRIC XCHHDR) must be processed before input of these images. (See **attachment 19C-1, section B** for ISSL DATA INPUT processing.)

19C1.3. Output. Reject Notices 001, 003, 41, 50, 108, 155, 179, 181, 282, 295, 329, and 799 if applicable.

19C1.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screen XCH/177.

Table 19C1.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	XCH
4-6	3	MILSTRIP Routing Identifier Code	Note 1
7	1	Action Code	Note 2
8-22	15	Stock Number	Note 3
23-34	12	Part Number	Note 4
35-39	5	CAGE	Note 5
40-47	8	Nomenclature	Note 6
48-49	2	Unit of Issue	Note 7
50	1	Unit Price Decimal Locator	Note 8
51-57	7	Unit Price	Note 8
58	1	Procurement/Source Code	Note 9
59-61	3	Source of Supply	Note 10
62-64	3	Standard Reporting Designator	Note 11

65-67	3	ISSL/MSSL Quantity	Note 12
68-69	2	Blank	
70	1	ERRCD	Note 13
71-78	8	ISSL/MSSL Serial Number	Note 14
79	1	Budget Code	Note 15
80	1	Note Code	Note 16

NOTE:

1. MILSTRIP Routing Identifier Code (positions 4-6). This field cannot be blank. This field identifies the base for which the system designator is loading the ISSL. (See **part 4**, for base supply system constants; see **volume 1, part 4, chapter 1, attachment 3**, for a listing of these codes.)

2. Action Code (position 7). The following codes apply: A = Add, C = Change, I = Initial, D = Delete. This field cannot be blank.

3. Stock Number (positions 8-22). This field must contain a properly formatted stock number. The FSC and/or MMC record must be loaded. Stock numbers with an alpha character in the fifth position are restricted to K, L, N, or P. (See chapter 27, **attachment 27A-3** and **section 27O**).

4. Part Number (positions 23-34). This field is used for an automatic part number load. The ISSL serial number will be stored in the USER-END-ITEM-APPLICATION of the part number detail record. This field cannot be blank if positions 35 through 39 contain data. (See chapter 27, **attachment 27A-4**). **NOTE:** A part number load will only be performed if the action code (position 7) of the XCH image is equal to an I or an A.

5. Commercial and Government Entity Code (positions 35-39). This field should contain a valid manufacturer's identification code. This field cannot be blank if positions 23 through 34 contain data. (See DOD Cataloging Handbooks H4-1/H4-2 and chapter 27, **section 27B**).

6. Nomenclature (positions 40-47). This field will contain the nomenclature used on an item record load generated by the XCH input. (See chapter 27, **attachment 27E-2**).

7. Unit of Issue (positions 48-49). This field must contain an alpha unit of issue.

8. Unit Price decimal locator (position 50) must equal a 0, 2, or 6. Unit price (positions 51-57) must be numeric.

Examples:

INPUT OF:	OUTPUT OF:
01111111 is equal to	$1,111,111.00
25555555 is equal to	$55,555.55
69999999 is equal to	$99,999.990.00

Zero (0) in position 50 converts to whole dollars and no cents, U/P must be $100,000 but less than $10,000,000.00; two (2) is actual value and U/P of $99,999.99 or less; six (6) is 0 (zero)

added in column 57 and used only for unit price of $10,000,000.00 or more.

9. Procurement/Source Code (position 58).

10. Source of Supply (positions 59-61).

11. Standard Reporting Designator (positions 62-64). This field will contain the SRD provided by the HQ AFMC ISSL Manager. The SRD must contain only letters and numbers. No special characters are authorized.

12. ISSL/MSSL Quantity (positions 65-67). This field contains the quantity for the ISSL/MSSL. Quantity must be numeric and not all zeros.

13. ERRCD (position 70). The one digit ERRCD from HQ AFMC is used. (See **volume 1, part 4, chapter 1, attachment 41**).

14. ISSL/MSSL serial number (positions 71-78). Valid serial numbers are assigned as follows:

Position of ISSL serial number	**(A)lpha or (N)umeric**	**Explanation**
1-2	N	Type of ISSL
3	A	Developing Activity
4	A	Area of Support
5-8	A/N	Assigned by ISSL monitor

(See **volume 1, part 1, chapter 12, section A**.)

Position of MSSL serial number	**(A)lpha or (N)umeric**	**Explanation**
1-2	N	Constant 31
3	A	ALC Code
4-8	A/N	Mission Design Series

(See **volume 1, part 1, chapter 12, section C**.)

15. Budget Code (position 79). This field must contain an authorized budget code. (See chapter 27, **section 27A** and **volume 1, part 4, attachment 42**).

16. Note Code (position 80). The note code identifies the type of item and its relationship to the end item involved. (See **volume 1, part 1, chapter 14, section E**).

SECTION B-- AFMC ISSL/MSSL HEADER LOAD (XCHHDR).

19C1.5. Purpose. To load/change/delete/inquiry the ISSL-DATA-RECORD. For the format of the ISSL-DATA-RECORD, see **part 4**. To change the activation date (DATE-OF-APPROVAL) and expiration date, the level justification code, and/or the MAJCOM-ID on the ISSL-DATA-RECORD. To delete the ISSL-DATA-RECORD.

19C1.5.1. Input Restrictions. May be input at any terminal, based upon user-ID/Password.

19C1.5.2. Output. Reject Notices 001, 041, 050, 565, and 799 if applicable.

19C1.5.3. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screen XCHHDR/536.

Table 19C1.2. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES

1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	XCH
4-6	3	Program Number	Constant HDR
7	1	Action Code	Note 1
8-12	5	Blank	
13-14	2	System Designator	Note 2
15	1	Media and Status Code	Notes 3, 5
16-17	2	Major Command Code	Notes 3, 6, 7
18-23	6	Supplementary Address	Notes 4, 8
24-25	2	Advice Code	Notes 4, 9
26-27	2	RQN Priority Designator	Notes 3, 10
28-30	3	Required Delivery Date	Note 11
31-33	3	Project Code	Notes 4, 12
34	1	Blank	
35	1	Level Justification Code	Notes 7, 13
36	1	Excess Exception Code	Notes 4, 14
37	1	Issue Exception Code	Notes 4, 15
38	1	Requisition Exception Code	Notes 4, 15
39	1	Shipment Exception Code	Notes 4, 15
40-44	5	Blank	
45-48	4	Blank	
49-51	3	Requisition Override RID	Notes 4, 16
52-53	2	Application Code	Notes 4, 17
54-61	8	ISSL/MSSL Serial Number	Note 18
62-66	5	Activation Date	Notes 3, 7, 19
67	1	Type Level Flag	Note 20
68	1	Blank	
69-71	3	SRD	Notes 3, 21
72	1	Type Stock Record Account Code	Notes 3, 22
73-80	8	Blank	

NOTE:

1. This field cannot be blank. The following applies:

L = Load a new ISSL-DATA-RECORD
C = Change an existing ISSL-DATA-RECORD
D = Delete an existing ISSL-DATA-RECORD
I = Inquiry an ISSL-DATA-RECORD (system designator and ISSL serial number is only required on input).

2. This field cannot be blank. It must contain a valid system designator on the base constants record.

3. When processing a change option, leave blank for no change.

4. If left blank when processing the change option, this field will be blank on the ISSL-DATA-RECORD.

5. This field cannot be blank when processing the load option, and it must contain a valid authorized media and status code (see **chapter 3**).

6. This field cannot be blank when processing the load option. Enter the two-position major command code as listed in **chapter 3**.

7. When a change is made to this field, the ISSL-DATA-RECORD is updated based upon the ISSL/MSSL serial number contained in positions (54-61).

8. This field may be blank, or it may contain a valid supplementary address or any alpha/numeric data significant to the requisitioner if preceded by a Y in position 18. If position 18 contains an F, position 19 must contain B, E, G, or K. When this field is not blank, the supplementary address is output on all requisitions. Assignment of a valid supplementary address and signal code (use and assignment), see chapter 9, **section 9C** and **section 9A** respectively.

9. This field may be blank or contain an authorized advice code. This code will be output on all requisitions. It is recommended that advice code 2L be used on the initial ISSL upload to prevent MILSTIP status code CS cancellations on new items. (See chapter 9, **attachment 9C-5**.)

10. This field cannot be blank when processing the load option. It identifies the priority assigned to MILSTRIP requisition actions. Valid numeric values range from 01 through 15 (see chapter 9, **attachment 9C-4** and **volume 1, part 1, chapter 24**).

11. This field should be blank. A RDD of X03 will be assigned under program control. Enter a value only if an RDD other than X03 is required (see chapter 9, **section 9C**).

12. This field may be blank. If it is not, it must contain an authorized project code. It will be output on all requisitions and appear on all special level detail records created (see **volume 1, part 4, chapter 1, attachment 17**).

13. This field must contain either A or T and cannot be blank. For normal ISSL processing (the ISSL serial number begins with 00 through 49 or 99), use level justification code A. For ISSL adjusted levels which will become life system stock items, use level justification code T (see **attachment 19B-11**).

14. This field may be blank. If used, the corresponding 003 exception phrase record must be

loaded (see chapter 27, **section 27R**). A forced excess is NOT normally required for ISSL items. If a forced excess is required for local management, the 003 exception phrase record should contain exception notice code P to allow excesses above the requisition objective (see **section 19A**).

15. This field may be blank. If used, the corresponding 003 exception phrase record must be loaded (see chapter 27, **section 27R**). To suppress automatic requisitioning action, enter a 4 in the requisition exception code field (position 38).

16. This field may be blank. The requisition override routing identifier is loaded to the ISSL-DATA-RECORD when prefunded assets are to be requisitioned from other than the item record source of supply. This routing identifier should be removed, using the change option, after completing the initial requisitioning of the prefunded assets (see **section 19C**).

17. This field may be blank. If assigned, enter the alpha/numeric application code that identifies the specific system, subsystem, or the end item being supported by this ISSL/MSSL (see chapter 27, **section 27M**).

18. This field must contain a valid ISSL/MSSL serial number. (See **volume 1, part 1, chapter 12, sections A** and **C**, for ISSL/MSSL serial number assignments.)

19. Activation Date (positions 62-66).

      a. If this field is blank on the load option, then the current Julian date is assigned as the activation date on the 515-ISSL-DATA-RECORD. The date is also assigned to the related special level details in the 216-DATE-OF-APPROVAL field.

      b. If this field is not blank, then it must contain an ordinal date in the YYDDD format (see chapter 3).

      c. If the activation date of the end item is known, then that date should be used at the time of the initial load. By loading the activation date when it is known, computer processing time is saved (the 1XT530 program will have to be processed at a later date).

      d. If processing with the change option, then leave blank if no change is required to the activation date. If a change is required, the activation date provided must be equal to or greater than the current computer Julian date.

20. When this field is blank, type level flag A is assigned under program control. The only valid type level flags are A, B, and C. This field cannot be changed after the initial load of the ISSL-DATA-RECORD.

21. This field will contain the SRD provided by the HQ AFMC ISSL Monitor. It cannot contain invalid characters.

22. This field cannot be blank when processing the load option. It must contain a valid type stock record account code.

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Attachment 19C-2

IN-LINE ISSL DATE OF REVIEW

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19C2.1. Purpose. To update the 515-DATE-OF-REVIEW on the ISSL-DATA-RECORD.

19C2.2. Input Restrictions. SBSS Terminal Security. User must have a valid TIP user-

ID/password registered with terminal security. If the ISSL data record was not previously loaded for the ISL input serial number/system designator, program NGV530 (ISSL DATA INPUT) must be processed before input of these images.

19C2.3. Output. Reject notices 003, 179, 41, 50, 295, 155, 108, 282, 329, 001, 181, and 799 if applicable.

19C2.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

Table 19C2.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification	XCH
4-6	3	Blank	
7	1	Action Code	Constant R
8-34	27	Blank	
35-39	5	Review Date	Note 1
40-67	28	Blank	
68-69	2	System Designator	Note 2
70	1	Blank	
71-78	8	ISSL/MSSL Serial Number	Note 3

NOTE:

1. This field must contain an ordinal date. That is, date entered must be in YYDDD format, where YY is the two-position year and DDD is the three-position date.

EXAMPLE: 89007 is an ordinal date.

2. System Designator (positions 68-69).

3. ISSL/MSSL Serial Number (positions 71-78).

Attachment 19C-3

ISSL PROCESSING QUICK REFERENCE

19C3.1. Purpose. To provide a quick reference tool for use when problems arise while processing ISSL items.

19C3.1.1. 515 ISSL-DATA-RECORD--see **part 4**.

19C3.1.2. 216 SPECIAL-LEVEL-DETAIL--see **part 4**.

19C3.1.3. 1XT530 (ISSL DATA INPUT)--see chapter 6, **attachment 6A-15**.

19C3.1.4. 1XT547 (REQUISITION UPGRADE)--see chapter 6, **attachment 6A-31**.

19C3.1.5. XCH (ISSL/MSSL IMAGE)--see **attachment 19C-1**. XCHHDR is used to load/change/delete/inquiry the ISSL Data Record only. See **attachment 19C-1, section B**.

19C3.1.6. XE4 (234 Detail, 216 Detail LEVEL LOAD/CHG/DELETE NOTICE)--see **attachment 19B-9**.

19C3.1.7. RPT R35 (SPECIAL LEVEL REVIEW)--see chapter 6, **attachment 6B-35**.

19C3.1.8. RPT R11 (MONETARY IMPACT LISTING)--see chapter 6, **attachment 6B-11**.

19C3.1.9. Air Force ISSL Policy--see **volume 1, part 1, chapter 12**.

Attachment 19C-4

SPECIAL REQUISITION NOTICE

19C4.1. Purpose.

19C4.1.1. To advise Stock Control and the ISSL manager that an item on the ISSL has note code 1 or 3.

19C4.1.2. To advise Stock Control and the ISSL manager that 1) a requisition must be submitted with the serial number of the subsystem or equipment; or 2) an item on the ISSL list is equipment. An equipment item must have an authorized/in-use detail record loaded before requisitioning.

19C4.2. Output Destination. RPS/main system.

19C4.3. Input. None.

19C4.4. Output Format.

Table 19C4.1. Output Format.

LINE	PRINT POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	NOTES
1	1-80	Image of Special Requisition	
2			Note 1
3			Note 2
4	1-17	FOR ISSL MANAGER	

NOTE:

1. For items with note codes 1 or 3, print positions 1-43 will read ISSL SERIAL NUMBER XXXXXXXX HAS NOTE CODE X. For equipment items, print positions 1-42 will read ISSL SERIAL NUMBER XXXXXXXX HAS EQUIP REQR.

2. For items with note codes 1 or 3, print positions 1-56 will read SUBMIT REQN with serial number of subsystem or equipment. For equipment items, print positions 1-23 will read SUBMIT REQN AS REQUIRED.

Attachment 19C-5

WEAPONS SYSTEM USAGE IMAGE (XGC)

19C5.1. Purpose. To provide SRD usage data. This image is created when processing program R37/NGV853, SRD Demand Data Analysis.

19C5.2. Output Destination. RPS/main system.

19C5.3. Input. See SRD Demand Data Analysis (R37/NGV853) (chapter 6, **attachment 6B-37**).

19C5.4. Output Format.

Table 19C5.1. Output Format.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Document Identifier Code	Constant XGC
4-18	15	National Stock Number	
19-41	23	Nomenclature	
42-43	2	Unit of Issue	
44-46	3	Total Reparable Generators (RTS NRTS, COND)	Note 1
47-52	6	Blank	
53-55	3	Routing Identifier Code of IM	Note 2
56-58	3	Quantity	Note 3
59	1	Blank	
60-67	8	Unit Cost	
68-71	4	Stock Record Account Number (Reporting Base)	
72	1	Expendability, Recoverability, Reparability Category Code	
73-75	3	Standard Reporting Designator (SRD)	
76-78	3	Blank	
79	1	Begin Date (A-L) (Month of DOFD)	Note 4
80	1	End Date (A-L) (Month of Current Julian Date)	Note 5

NOTE:

1. Total Reparable Generators (positions 44-46). The demand quantity from the standard equate designator record will be entered for ERRCD XD(x) items. This field is blank for all others.

2. Routing Identifier Code of IM (positions 53-55). This field must contain routing identifier code JGG when the standard equate designator record contains a GSA (GxO) routing identifier code.

3. Quantity (positions 56-58). This field must contain the demand quantity from the standard

equate designator record.

4. Begin Date (position 79). This field must contain the BEGIN date, represented by alpha codes A-L in position 79.

5. End Date (position 80). This field must contain the END date, represented by alpha codes A-L in position 80.

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Attachment 19D-1

DEFINITIONS

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19D1.1. Base Factor. Normally, base factor is the number of units of the applicable SRD supported at the losing base (base where demand data were accumulated). Enter the base factor in the 1RV in the base factor field.

NOTE:

When flying units are involved in the mission change, you must determine the base factors by multiplying the number of units supported times the average sortie flying hours; then, multiply this number times the daily sortie rate. When using this option to determine the base factor, you must also use this same option to determine the change factor (see below). (For the 1RV input format, see chapter 6, **attachment 6B-13**.)

19D1.2. Change Factor. Normally, change factor is the number of units of the applicable SRD involved in the mission change (number of units being transferred or phased out). Enter the change factor in the mission change parameter (constant data load) in the change factor field.

NOTE:

When flying units are involved in the mission change, you must determine the change factor by multiplying the number of units involved in the mission change times the expected average sortie hours; then, multiply this number times the expected average daily sortie rate. When using this option to determine the change factor, you must also use this option to determine the base factor (see above). (For an example of a mission change parameter input, see **attachment 19D-4**.)

19D1.3. Detail Effective Date. On or after this date, the mission change detail's DDFR and DDR are considered by the requirement's computation program in determining the item record's demand level. For losing bases, excesses may first be generated on this date. For gaining bases, requisitions may first be generated on this date.

19D1.4. Detail Load Date. This date shows when the mission change level detail record was loaded. This date is a part of the detail record document number.

19D1.5. Mission Change Daily Demand Rate (MCDDR). The MCDDR and MCDDFR (see above), together with current item record demand data, are used by the requirements computation program to compute item record demand levels. The MCDDR is computed as follows: multiply the SRD daily demand rate from positions 58-62 of the 1SD times a fraction (where the change factor is the numerator, and the base factor is the denominator). The MCDDR is stored on the gain/loss special level detail record. For procedures to compute item record demand levels, see **section 19A**.

19D1.6. Mission Change Daily Demand Frequency Rate (MCDDFR). The MCDDR (see above) and MCDDFR, together with current item record demand data, are used by the

requirements computation program to compute item record demand levels. The MCDDFR is computed as follows: multiply the source base's item record daily demand frequency rate from positions 63-66 of the 1SD times a fraction (where the change factor is the numerator, and the base factor is the denominator). Normal DDFR minimum thresholds apply for the establishment of demand levels. The MCDDFR is stored on the gain/loss special level detail record. For specific procedures to establish demand levels, see **section 19A**.

19D1.7. Mission Change Percent of Base Repair. Computed from positions 26-27 of the 1SD, this code (a percentage) is stored in tenths on the mission change special level detail record. It is used by the requirements routine to compute levels when less than one quarter's cycle data are at the gaining base. If at least one quarter's repair cycle data exist, those data are used. Enter a zero for 100-percent base repair and a blank for 0 percent. This field will be overridden if a percent of repair override is present on the detail record.

19D1.8. Mission Change Special Level Detail. This detail record is loaded to increase (type level flag G) or decrease (type level flag H) the daily demand rate and daily demand frequency rate on an item record. This detail record is loaded when a change occurs in the base mission support requirements.

19D1.9. Mission Support Date. On or after this date, the effect of the mission change detail's DDR and DDFR begins to decline. For losing bases, this decline means the loss detail record will have less effect on the item record's demand level. The new decrease demand patterns can therefore influence the demand level. For gaining bases, this decline means the gain detail record will have less effect on the item record's demand level. The increased demands caused by the movement or mission increase can therefore dictate the item record demand level. New levels are computed during quarterly file status processing, causing an approximate 25-percent decrease in detail record effect per quarter. For procedures to compute detail levels, see **section 19A**.

19D1.10. Percent of Base Repair Override. Percent of Base Repair Override is a code (a percentage) stored on the mission change special level detail record. This code can provide a planned percentage of repair in tenths. When entered into the computer, this percentage overrides the current repair cycle records percent of base repair as well as the mission change percent of base repair. This percentage is used by the requirements routine to compute levels. This percentage is sent to Air Force Materiel Command on marginal analysis items to indicate the planned percentage of base repair.

19D1.11. Program Factor. Program factor is the percent of effect the mission change detail(s) has on the item or group's daily demand rate. Computed by the level load program, program factor is stored in the transaction history record (TTPC 4D) for subsequent output to HQ AFMC on RAMPS reportable items.

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Attachment 19D-2

SRD DEMAND DATA Input (TRIC 1SD)

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19D2.1. Purpose. To provide necessary indicative data and accumulated demand data for use by program NGV433. These data, together with the mission-change-gain or loss-data record, will be used by program NGV433 to establish applicable mission change special level detail records and, if required, item records.

19D2.2. Input Restrictions. RPS/main system. Must be input during in-line processing. Program NGV433 (TRIC 1SDHDR) must be processed before these inputs.

19D2.3. Output From. Programs NGV910 or NGV853. See program NGV436, Output Notices.

19D2.4. Output. Rejects and/or management notices, SNUD add (DIC BDFA), and requisitions, depending on options loaded by program NGV433.

19D2.5. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screen 1SD/155.

Table 19D2.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	1SD
4-6	3	Routing Identifier Code	Note 1
7	1	Type Stock Record Account Code	
8-22	15	Stock Number	
23-24	2	Unit of Issue	
25	1	ERRC	
26-27	2	Mission Change Percent of Base Repair	
28	1	Budget Code	
29	1	RAMPS Report Code	Note 10
30-39	10	Unit Price	
40-71	32	Nomenclature	
72	1	Mission Impact Code	Note 8
73	1	Bench Stock Flag	Note 9
74	1	SPC/MPC	
75-79	5	SRD Daily Demand Rate	Note 2
80-83	4	SRD Daily Demand Frequency Rate	Note 3
84-87	4	Stock Record Account Number Where Data Collected	Note 4
88-92	5	Date Prepared	Note 5
93-95	3	Base Factor	Note 6
96-98	3	Standard Reporting Designator (SRD)	Note 7
99-101	3	Manager Designator Code	

NOTE:

1. The RIC code (positions 4-6) and data (positions 7-57) are generated from the item record and repair cycle record of the source base (base where data are collected).

2. This SRD daily demand rate (positions 75-79) is computed by the reports program from the SRD demand data record or the source base item record, depending on the option selected. Program R37/NGV853 uses the DDR formula in **attachment 19A-2**. Program NGV710 computes the DDR based on the selection options from the input parameter in **part 4**. The DDR consists of two whole numbers and three decimal positions (XX.XXX). Special levels and additive levels are not considered as part of this computation.

3. This SRD daily demand frequency rate (positions 80-83) is computed by the reports program from the source base item record. Program R37/NGV853 uses the DDFR formula in **attachment 19A-2**. Program NGV710computes the DDFR based on the selection options from the input parameter in **part 4**. The DDFR consists of four decimal positions (.XXXX).

4. SRAN Where Data Collected (positions 84-87). This field is generated by the reports program from the base constants-1 record at the base where data were collected or consolidated.

5. Date Prepared (positions 88-92). This field is generated by the reports program when the 1SD data inputs are produced.

6. Base Factor (positions 93-95). This field is generated by the reports program from the input parameter.

7. Standard Reporting Designator (positions 96-98). This field is generated by the reports program from the input parameter and the SRD demand data record.

8. Mission Impact Code (position 72). This field is generated by the reports program based on the contents of the MISSION-IMPACT-CODE field on the ITEM-RECORD. This code has the same criteria as an SPC. Unlike the SPC, the Mission Impact Code applies to all ERRCDs (not just XB3 items). The Mission Impact Code is never downgraded, and it is not restricted to backorder items.

9. Bench Stock Flag (position 73). This field is generated by the reports program based on the contents of the BENCH-STOCK-FLAG field on the ITEM-RECORD. This code is used by managers when deciding on whether to put that item on bench stock or not.

10. This field is generated by the reports program from the item record at the base where the data was collected or consolidated.

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Attachment 19D-3

MISSION CHANGE DATA RECORD LOAD

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19D3.1. Purpose. To call program NGV433 and load data to the Mission Change Data record to be used during the processing of 1SD images.

19D3.2. Input Restrictions. May be input at any terminal, based upon user-ID/PASSWORD.

19D3.3. Output. Reject notice 001.

19D3.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screen 1SDHDR/540.

Table 19D3.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-6	6	Transaction Identification Code	1SDHDR
7	1	Type Level Code	Note 1
8-9	2	Major Command Code	Note 2
10	1	Mission Change or Level Directed by Code	Note 3
11-15	5	Level Detail Effective Date	Note 4
16-20	5	Mission Support Effective Date	Note 5
21-22	2	System Designator	Note 6
23-24	2	Application Code	Note 7
25	1	Excess Exception Code	Note 8
26	1	Issue Exception Code	Note 8
27	1	Requisition Exception Code	Note 8
28	1	Shipment Exception Code	Note 8
29	1	Blank	
30	1	Requisition Action Flag	Notes 9, 24
31	1	Media and Status Code	Note 10
32-37	6	Supplementary Address	Note 11
38-39	2	Advice Code	Note 12
40-41	2	Requisition Priority Designator	Note 13
42-44	3	Required Delivery Date	Note 14
45-47	3	Project Code	Note 15
48	1	Blank	
49-50	2	Requisition Override System Designator	Note 16
51-53	3	Requisition Override Routing Identifier Code	Note 17
54-57	4	SRAN Where Data Collected	Note 18
58-67	10	Application	Notes 19, 20
68	1	Suppress SNUD Add Flag	Note 21
69	1	Percent of Base Repair Override	Note 22
70-77	8	Blank	

78	1	Factor Computations Flag	Notes 23, 24
79	1	Action Code	Constant L
80	1	Blank	
81-83	3	First/Next Standard Reporting Designator (SRD)	Note 25
84-86	3	Change Factor	Note 26
87-194	3	Additional SRD or Change Factor	Notes 27, 28

NOTE:

1. Type Level Code (position 7). This field must contain G (gain) or H (loss).

2. Major Command Code (positions 8-9). Enter the two-position major command code as listed in chapter 3.

3. Mission change or Level Directed by code (position 10). This field must contain an A, C, or D. (A = HQ Air Force Materiel Command, C = Major Command, D = HQ United States Air Force).

4. Level Detail Effective Date (pos 11-15). This date is primarily used by requirements computation while computing levels and requisition quantities. This date must be equal to or greater than the current computer date. If this date is greater than the current computer requisition date at the time of SRD data (TRIC 1SD) processing, the following applies:

      a. If a new item record load occurs during SRD data processing, automatic requisitioning will not take place even though the requisition action flag (position 30) is an R.

      b. If the item record is already loaded and has a demand level established, requisition action may occur. Enter the Ordinal date (format is YYDDD, for example, 89107). See note 9.

5. Mission Support Effective Date (positions 16-20). The mission support date must be equal to or greater than the detail effective date (positions 11-15). Increased or decreased support requirements are first expected on this date. After this date (as normal demand data are accumulated), the effect of the detail DDR and DFR begins to decline.

6. The system designator (positions 21-22) must be authorized. It will be used on all item record and detail record loads.

7. This application code (pos 23-24) may be blank or contain an alpha or numeric character. If not blank, the code will be used on new item record loads only. This field will be ignored when pos 7 contains an H (loss).

8. These fields (positions 25-28) may be blank. If they are not blank, the exception phrase record must be loaded. These codes will be loaded to all input item records. (This code will be on the mission change data record for use by the TRIC 1SD load. Ensure the exception code/s are loaded prior to processing 1SDs.)

9. Requisition Action Flag (position 30). This field may be blank. If not, it must contain an R to indicate requisitioning when the mission change special level detail record is loaded. The field and positions 31-53 will be ignored under these conditions:

a. The input type level code (position 7) is H (loss)

b. When the detail record is loaded, the level detail effective date (positions 11-15) is greater than the current processing date. Also see note 4.

10. Media and Status Code. This field cannot be blank if position 30 contains an R; it must contain an authorized code as stated in **volume 1, part 4, chapter 1**. This code will be output on all requisitions.

11. Supplementary Address. This field may be blank, contain a valid supplementary address, or contain an alpha or numeric date significant to the requisitioner (if preceded by a Y in position 32). This supplementary address will be output on all requisitions. Assignment of a valid supplementary address (for example, FBxxxx) will affect signal code assignment.

12. Advice Code. This field may be blank. If not, it must contain 2C, 2G, 2H, 2W, 6C, or 6X. The advice code will be output on all requisitions.

13. Requisition Priority Designator. This field cannot be blank if position 30 contains an R; it must contain numbers 01 through 15. The requisition priority designator will be output on all requisitions.

14. Required Delivery Date. This field may be blank. If not, it must contain only numbers and be greater than all zeros. For NASSL loads, when the required delivery date field contains 999, XO3 is moved to the RDD field of outgoing requisitions. When the required delivery date field is 999, the application field must contain a NASSL serial number. (See note 20 below.)

15. Project Code. This field may be blank. If not, it must contain an authorized project code as listed in **volume 1, part 4**. When assigned, the project code will be output on all requisitions.

16. Requisition Override System Designator. This field may be blank. If not, it must contain 01, Al-A9, B0-B9, or C0-C9. The requisition override system designator will be output on all requisitions.

17. Requisition Override Routing Identifier Code. This field may be blank. If the field is not blank, the routing identifier record must be loaded. This routing identifier code will be output on all requisitions.

18. SRAN Where Data Collected. This field must contain the SRAN of the base where the 1SD data was collected or consolidated. This field must contain numbers only. During processing of the 1SD data inputs, the SRAN in positions 68-71 must be equal to this SRAN. If position 7 equals an H (loss), this SRAN must be equal to the SRAN loaded for the system designator entered in positions 21-22 of the program select format.

19. Application. This field cannot be blank; it must identify the command letter, program action document, or message that authorized use or load of the mission change levels. Pos 58 must contain either a(n) M (message), L (letter) or P (program action document). Pos 58-67 must be structured in one of the following ways (see note 20 below for NASSL level loads):

a. If position 58 equals M (message), positions 59-64 must contain all numbers to show the date and time group of the message. Position 65 must contain a letter from A-L to denote the month (A = Jan, B = Feb, etc.); and positions 66-67 must contain the last two positions of the year. For example: if the AETC message number 261800Z Dec 93 was the authorizing document, positions 58-67 should contain M261800L93.

b. If position 58 equals L (letter) or P (program action document), positions 59-61 must contain letters to show the command or office symbol, and positions 62-67 must contain numbers to show the date, month, and year. For example, if AMC/LGS letter dated 26 Dec 93 was the authorizing document, positions 58-67 should contain LAMC261293.

20. The following information applies:

a. For NASSL level loads, position 58 must equal N (NASSL), positions 59-66 must contain a NASSL serial number, and position 67 must be blank. The NASSL serial number is formatted as follows: TYPE NASSL - 2 positions numeric; MAJCOM CODE - 1st position alphanumeric, 2nd position numeric; SERIAL NUMBER - 4 positions numeric.

b. During inline processing (TRIC 1SD), the constant NSSL and the serial number is moved to the DUO-DOCUMENT-NUMBER field on the due-in detail record. The four-position SRAN-WHERE-DATA-COLLECTED, the constant N, and the eight-position serial number are moved to the application field on the adjusted stock level detail.

21. Suppress SNUD Add Flag (position 68). This field may be blank or contain an S. (An S will suppress output of SNUD add (BDFA) on new item loads during the inline processing of the 1SD data inputs.)

22. Percent of Base Repair Override. This field may be blank, contain an A or 0-9. Leave it blank if override of the computed percent of base repair is not desired. Enter zero to indicate zero percent of base repair, one to indicate ten percent, etc. Enter an A for 100 percent base repair capability.

23. Factor Computations Flag. This field must be blank or contain a Y.

a. If the field is blank, then transaction history records (TTPC 4D) created during inline processing of the 1SD data inputs will show the program factor (percent of effect the new detail had on the level) only on marginal ALS reportable items (report code 6 or 7).

b. If the field contains a Y, then all transactions history records (TTPC 4D) will show the program factor. The inline processing time will significantly increase because of the additional interfaces with the requirements computation program.

24. If the Requisition Action Flag field contains an R, then the Factor Computations Flag field (position 78) must contain a Y.

25. First/Next Standard Reporting Designator. This field must contain a valid SRD that is loaded to the standard equate designator record. For procedures and definition of the standard equate designator record, see to chapter 27, **section 27N**.

26. Change Factor. This field must contain only numbers greater than zero, and will contain the change factor (no decimal positions). For additional guidance on computing change factors, see to **attachment 19D-6**.

27. Additional SRD or Change Factor fields (positions 87-194) consist of 18 additional SRD or change factor fields and must be in the same format as instructed for positions 81-86.

28. A maximum of 19 SRDs and their respective change factors may be loaded and processed. If 19 SRDs are not used, then the last three positions must be three asterisks ***.

Attachment 19D-4

MISSION CHANGE PROGRAM SELECT IMAGE (CHANGE EXISTING DETAILS) (1XT436)

19D4.1. Purpose.

19D4.1.1. To call program NGV436 and change special level detail records meeting the selection criteria with the data entered in the program select and parameter images.

19D4.1.2. To flag the applicable item records for releveling when position 69 contains an R.

19D4.2. Input Restrictions. RPS/main system. Must be input in twilight after the END input has been processed and prior to any report (RPT) processing.

19D4.3. Output.

19D4.3.1. REJ 001 - Input columns with X below are invalid. Correct invalid condition and reinput.

19D4.3.2. REJ 201 - NO CHANGE-TO DATA ON SELECT CARD. Correct the program select image and reinput if necessary.

19D4.3.3. MGT 217 - NO DETAILS OR ITEM RECORDS UPDATED. After the ITMDTL-AREA has been scanned, if no detail records meeting the program select format criteria were found or the change-to data already equaled the detail record data, this management notice is generated.

19D4.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

Table 19D4.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-6	6	Transaction Identification Code	1XT436
7-10	4	Detail SRAN Where Data Collected	Notes 1, 2
11-20	10	Detail Application (Tasking Document)	Notes 1, 3
21-34	14	Blank	
35	1	Detail Type Level Code	Notes 1, 4
36-45	10	Blank	
46-55	10	Change-To Application (Tasking Document)	Notes 5, 9
56	1	Change-To Level Directed by Code	Notes 6, 9
57-58	2	Change-To Major Command Code	Notes 7, 9
59-63	5	Change-To Detail Effective Date	Notes 8, 9
64-68	5	Change-To Mission Support Effective Date	Note 9
69	1	Releveling Flag	Note 10
70-77	8	Blank	

78	1	SRD Parameter Input(s) Flag	Note 11
79-80	2	Blank	

NOTE:

1. These fields are used to establish detail record selection criteria. If the field is not blank, the applicable field on the detail record must be equal to this field or the detail record will not be updated.

2. Detail SRAN Where Data Collected (positions 7-10). This field cannot be blank and must contain all numbers.

3. Detail Application (Tasking Document) (positions 11-20). This field cannot be blank: position 11 must be an L, M, N, or P, positions 12-14 must be letters/numbers, positions 15-17 must be numbers, position 18 must be letters/numbers, and positions 19-20 must be numbers. Changing the application field is not allowed when applied to NASSL levels.

4. Detail Type Level Code (position 35). This field cannot be blank; it must contain a G (gain) or an H (loss).

5. Change-To Application (Tasking Document) (positions 46-55). This field can be blank only when positions 69 contains an R (releveling flag) and all other change fields are blank. When data on existing detail records are changed, this field cannot be blank, must not be equal to the application entered in positions 11-20, and must pass these edits:

a. If position 46 equals M (message), positions 47-52 must contain all numbers to show the date and time from the message cite number; position 53 must contain a letter from A-L to denote the month (A = Jan, B = Feb, etc.); and positions 54-55 must contain the last two positions of the year (for example, if the AETC message number 261800Z Dec 93 was the authorizing document, positions 46-55 should contain M261800L93).

b. If position 46 equals L (letter) or P (program action document), positions 47-49 must contain letters to show the command or office symbol, and positions 50-55 must contain numbers to show the date, month, and year (for example, if the AMC/LGS letter dated 26 DEC 93 was the authorizing document, positions 46-55 should contain LAMC261293. When existing detail records are changed, a new tasking document must direct the change(s).

6. Change-To Level Directed by Code (position 56). This field may be blank. If not, it must contain A (HQ Air Force Materiel Command), C (Major Command), or D (HQ United States Air Force).

7. Change-To Major Command Code (positions 57-58). This field may be blank. If not, the first position must contain 0 (zero) or 4, and the last position must be alpha/numeric.

8. Change-To Detail Effective Date (positions 59-63). This field may be blank. If not, it must contain only numbers equal to or greater than the current processing date.

9. Change-To Mission Support Effective Date (positions 64-68). This field can only be blank when position 69 contains an R. Changes to application, level directed by codes, major command code, and detail effective date must contain a mission support date. It must contain all numbers and be greater than all zeros.

10. Releveling Flag (position 69). This field may be blank or contain an R. If the field contains an R, the item record for each detail record selected will be flagged for releveling. If selection is by SRD and changes are made to multiplier fields or other fields, the change-to-application (tasking document) (positions 46-55) must contain a new tasking document--see Note 5.

11. SRD Parameter Input(s) Flag (position 78). This field cannot be blank. It must contain either a Y (yes) or N (no) to indicate whether parameter inputs are following the program select inputs to change the detail record daily demand rate.

19D4.5. Special Instructions. A complete IRU dump must be taken before processing this program. The IRU dump must be reloaded if program abnormally terminates for any reason.

19D4.6. Parameter Format.

Table 19D4.2. Parameter Format.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	First/Next Standard Reporting Designator (SRD)	Notes 1, 4
4-6	3	Multiplier	Note 2
7-78	72	Additional SRD or Multipliers	Notes 3, 4
79-80	2	Blank	

NOTE:

1. First/Next SRD (positions 1-3). This field must contain a valid SRD that is loaded to the standard equate designator record. See to chapter 27, **section 27N,** for procedures and definition. When parameters are input, the detail record's SRD must be equal to one of the input SRDs. If the SRDs are not equal, the detail or detail's item record will not be selected.

2. Multiplier (positions 4-6). This field cannot be blank and must contain only numbers. It consists of a one-position whole number and two decimal positions (decimal point assumed X.XX). This field is used to increase or decrease the detail records DDR and DDFR (for example, to increase the applicable detail record's DDR and DDFR by 50 percent, enter 150 and the program will multiply the detail record's DDR and DDFR by 1.50; to decrease the detail record DDR and DDFR by 10 percent, enter 010).

      a. If selecting specific detail records by SRD and the detail record's DDR and DDFR are not to be changed, enter all zeros (000) in the applicable multiplier field.

      b. If position 69 of the program select image equals R, this field must contain all zeros (000).

3. Positions 7-78 consist of twelve additional SRD or multiplier fields and must be in the same format as instructed for positions 1-6 (see Notes 1 and 2 above).

4. A maximum of 39 SRDs and their respective multipliers may be selected by entering up to three parameter inputs.

      a. If the maximum (39 SRDs = 3 parameters) is not selected, the three positions

immediately following the last multiplier must contain three asterisks (***) to denote the end of the SRDs and multipliers.

b. If the number of SRDs and multipliers fills a parameter but is not equal to 39, (one or two parameter inputs), the parameter input must be followed by another input containing three asterisks (***) in positions 1-3.

Attachment 19D-5

PROGRAM RESUME QUICK REFERENCE LIST

19D5.1. Program Release List.

Table 19D5.1. Program Resume Quick Reference List.

PROGRAM NUMBER	RESUME/REFERENCE
NGV433	This program (TRIC 1SDHDR) loads data to the Mission Change Header Data record to be used during online processing of TRIC 1SD which loads specific special level details.
NGV436	NGV436 is an off-line program used to mass-change specific data on existing mission change special level detail records, and/or flag the detail records item record for releveling. For input and output formats, see **attachment 19D-4**.
NGV437	This program processes selective mission change delete (TRIC DMC) in-line to change the type G or H detail records mission support date to the current date minus 366 days. Store the releveling flag on the item record. This action, coupled with later releveling and file status processing, allows selective deletion of mission change detail records. (For input format, see **attachment 19D-7**.)
NGV833	NGV833 is a reports program used to establish and accumulate (D13) demand data on tape by standard reporting designator. These data are established and accumulated daily. (For specific information about program processing, see chapter 5, **attachment 5B-13**.)
NGV849	This update program provides bases (A01) with the capability to update, change, or delete standard equate designator records. Process the update option at least annually to update the date of last demand and quantity on the standard equate designator record. (For more information, see chapter 5, **attachment 5F-1**.)
NGV853	This program will perform analysis on data accumulated by the (R37) Daily SRD Update, program D13/NGV833. It will output demand data by SRD based on options in the parameter input. This program can be used to print the authorized SRDs in the standard equate designator record. (For more information, see chapter 6, **attachment 6B-13**.)

NGV910	This program compiles and consolidates demand data, DDR (R65) ranges, and dollar value by SRD and budget code from the 1SD images produced at different sources by program R37/NGV853. This program outputs selected 1SD formats for input to the gaining base. These inputs establish mission change level detail records (type level flag G) for mission increases/decreases. See chapter 6, **attachment 6B-37.**

Attachment 19D-6

BASE FACTOR AND CHANGE FACTOR COMPUTATIONS

19D6.1. Base Factor Computation Equals.

(Answer is rounded to nearest whole number.)

Number of units of	Daily sortie rate	Daily sortie flying
SRD being supported at	X per aircraft SRD	X hours per aircraft
base that generated	or a constant 1	SRD or a constant 1
the 1SD information	for nonaircraft	for nonaircraft SRDs
	SRDs	

19D6.2. Change Factor Computation Equals.

(Answer is rounded to nearest whole number.)

Number of units of	Daily sortie rate	Daily sortie flying
SRD being lost or	X per aircraft SRD	X hours per aircraft
gained	or a constant 1	SRD or a constant 1
	for nonaircraft	for nonaircraft SRDs
	SRDs	

19D6.3. Mission Change Daily Demand Rate (MCDDR). This rate is stored on the 216 Special Level Detail and is used for requirements computation. (Change Factor / Base Factor) X Current Item Record Daily Demand Rate

19D6.4. Mission Change Daily Demand Frequency Rate (MCDDFR). This rate is stored on the 216 Special Level Detail and is used for requirements computation. (Change Factor / Base Factor) X Source base Daily Demand Frequency Rate base on Item Record data. See **attachment 19A-2**.

19D6.5. General Information.

19D6.5.1. If the base factor or change factor for a given SRD is greater than 999, divide both factors by a common denominator to reduce them to a whole number less than or equal to 999.

19D6.5.2. A separate base factor and change factor must be determined for each SRD being transferred.

19D6.5.3. The base factor will be entered in the 1RV parameter to the R37, SRD Demand Data Analysis Program. See chapter 6, **attachment 6B-37** for processing information.

19D6.5.4. The change factor will be entered in the NGV433 (1SDHDR) input format in the change factor field, positions 84-86.

19D6.6. Example Problems.

PROBLEM 1: Move 15 aircraft, but maintain the same sortie and flying
hours at the new base.

CONSTANTS: Total number of units of SRD being supported = 40

Daily sortie rate per unit of SRD = 1.2

Daily sortie flying hours per unit of SRD = 4.4

Number of units of SRD being moved = 15

Current DDR for stock number (for SRD involved) = 1.3

Source base DDFR for stock number = 0.84

SOLUTION: 40 X 1.2 X 4.4 = 211.2 = rounded Base Factor of 211

15 X 1.2 X 4.4 = 79.2 = rounded Change Factor of 79

(79/211) X 1.3 = 0.4867 MCDDR stored on Mission Change Gain
and Loss Details (216 records)

(79/211) X 0.84 = 0.3145 MCDDFR stored on Mission Change Gain
and Loss Details (216 records)

PROBLEM 2: Move 15 aircraft, but increase the daily sortie rate to 2.0
and the sortie flying hours to 8.1 per day at the new
location. Use the constants listed in Problem 1 above.

SOLUTION: 40 X 1.2 X 4.4 = 211.2 = rounded Base Factor of 211

15 X 1.2 X 4.4 = 79.2 = rounded Change Factor for losing base
of 79

(79/211) X 1.3 = 0.4867 MCDDR for loss 216 detail records

(79/211) X 0.84 = 0.3145 MCDDFR for loss 216 detail records

15 X 2.0 X 8.1 = 243 Change Factor for gaining base

(243/211) X 1.3 = 1.497 MCDDR for gain 216 detail records

(243/211) X 0.84 = 0.9674 MCDDFR for gain 216 detail records

PROBLEM 3: Give 15 aircraft to someone else, due to phase out of weapons
system. Use the constants listed in Problem 1 above.

SOLUTION: 40 X 1.2 X 4.4 = 211.2 = rounded Base Factor of 211

15 X 1.2 X 4.4 = 79.2 = rounded Change Factor of 79

(79/211) X 1.3 = 0.487 MCDDR for loss 216 detail records

(79/211) X 0.84 = 0.3145 MCDDFR for loss 216 detail

records

PROBLEM 4: Gain 15 additional aircraft (new weapons system). Use the

constants listed in Problem 1 above.

SOLUTION: 40 X 1.2 X 4.4 = 211.2 = rounded Base Factor of 211.

15 X 1.2 X 4.4 = 79.2 = rounded Change Factor for losing base

of 79.

(79/211) X 1.3 = 0.487 MCDDR for gain 216 detail records

(79/211) X 0.84 = 0.3145 MCDDFR for gain 216 detail record.

Attachment 19D-7

SELECTIVE DELETE MISSION CHANGE DETAIL Input (DMC)

19D7.1. Purpose.

19D7.1.1. To allow the selective deletion of mission change details. TRIC DMC (Mission Change Detail Delete) changes the detail mission support date to the current Julian date minus 366. TRIC DMC does not actually delete the detail, it merely prepares the detail for deletion by TRIC LVL, that is, the detail will not actually be deleted until requirements computation (releveling) has been performed.

19D7.1.2. To set up the item record for releveling.

19D7.2. Input Restrictions. May be input at any terminal based upon the user-ID/password.

19D7.3. Output. No output is produced if the input processes successfully. The following rejects apply: 074, 097, 155, 158, 179, 295, 775, and 799. See chapter 7 for reject explanations.

19D7.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

Table 19D7.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	DMC
4-7	4	Blank	
8-22	15	Stock Number	
23-24	2	System Designator	
25-29	5	Blank	
30-43	14	Document Number	NOTE

44-80	37	Blank	

NOTE:

Positions 30-35 must be A007SC.

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Attachment 19E-1

HQ AFMC Computed Level Transactions (XCA)

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19E1.1. Purpose. To establish, update, or delete adjusted level details for centrally computed Readiness Based Levels.

19E1.2. Input Restrictions. RPS/main system.

19E1.3. Output. See Level Receipt Acknowledgment (XCC, **attachment 19E-2**).

19E1.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screen XCA/136.

Table 19E1.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Document Identifier Code	XCA
4-6	3	Routing Identifier Code (To)	
7	1	AFMC FLAG	Note 1
8-22	15	Bachelor/D043B ISG Master NSN	
23-24	2	Unit of Issue	
25-29	5	HQ AFMC Computed Level	
30-35	6	SRAN of Receiving Base	
36-38	3	Routing Identifier Code (From)	
39-40	2	ISG Subgroup Code	
41	1	Parts Preference Code	
42	1	Reconciliation/Update Code	Note 2
43-58	16	Blank	
59-73	15	D043B ISG Master NSN	
74-78	5	Date Level Computed	
79	1	Blank	
80	1	TEX Code	Note 3

NOTE:

1. AFMC Flag "S" is used to notify SBSS that AFMC is aware that the quantity on the Readiness Based Level (RBL) is less than the approved minimum or fixed level(s) at the base.

2. Reconciliation/Update Code (position 42). This code will be as follows:

CODE	EXPLANATION
U	An HQ AFMC-computed level is being provided, or a quantity change is required on a level already loaded.
R	A level receipt acknowledgment (XCC) has not been received at the prime ALC.
D	HQ AFMC has determined that an entire ISG or bachelor NSN has been removed from RBL computation. Delete RBL pushed levels.
N	A base has reported a zero daily demand rate and is no longer considered a user of an item. Delete HQ AFMC centrally computed levels.

3. Normally blank. TEX code A: Used for reinputting the XCA to bypass a 612 reject. TEX code T: Used when a 611 reject occurs for a stock number that is not loaded in the SBSS and in the D043B system. (See **section 19E** for an explanation of the use of these codes.)

Attachment 19E-2

LEVEL RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGMENT (XCC)

19E2.1. Purpose. To acknowledge that an RBL adjusted level has been received and/or processed.

19E2.2. Output Destination. RPS/main system for transmission through DAAS.

19E2.3. Input. See HQ AFMC Computed Level Transactions (XCA, **attachment 19E-1**).

19E2.4. Output Format.

Table 19E2.1. Output Format.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Document Identifier Code	XCC
4-6	3	Routing Identifier Code (To)	
7	1	TEX Code	Note 1
8-22	15	NSN	Note 2
23-24	2	Unit Issue	
25-29	5	HQ AFMC Computed Level	Note 2
30-35	6	Reporting SRAN	
36-38	3	Routing Identifier Code (From)	
39-40	2	ISG Subgroup Code	Note 3
41	1	Parts Preference Code	Note 3
42	1	Reconciliation/Update Code	Note 4

43-57	15	Blank	
58	1	Compatible/Incompatible Code	Note 5
59-73	15	ISG Master/Bachelor NSN	Note 3
74-78	5	Date Level Loaded	
79-80	2	Blank	

NOTE:

1. Normally blank. TEX Code C in position 7 notifies AFMC that the Readiness Based Level (RBL) was loaded with a different quantity than that received from the incoming XCA when an RBL was received with a quantity greater than a maximum or fixed level. This precludes AFMC from returning a 7MS reject transaction. TEX code C is not to be used when reprocessing an XCA as the result of a 612 reject.

2. Taken from the original XCA input. If the XCC is manually prepared as the result of a 612 reject, ensure these fields reflect the same information as the incoming XCA, regardless of how the XCA was reinput to bypass the reject. Positions 25-29 may contain 99999 when the original XCA does not pass certain edits or when manually prepared after an F031 management notice has been worked.

3. Taken from original XCA. If the XCC is manually prepared, these fields may be blank.

4. Reconciliation/Update Code (position 42). The computer will normally take this code from the input XCA. The computer may assign a different code as the result of reprocessing XCA rejects. The computer will assign an O in position 42 if the RBL allocation date is greater than 120/180 days and AFMC either has not updated or deleted the RBL. The computer will assign a T in position 42 when an RBL is programmatically deleted because the date of approval is over 210 days.

5. Compatible/Incompatible Code (position 58). When an RBL level is loaded to the national stock number in positions 8-22 of the XCA, use code C. If the RBL is not loaded, use incompatibility code I.

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Attachment 19E-3

DDR CONFIRMATION REQUEST (XCD)

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19E3.1. Purpose. A DDR confirmation request may be generated from the D035 when depot personnel suspect an item (ISG roll-up or bachelor item) has an erroneous DDR (greater than .75) or when the D035 has not received an updated DDR/PBR report image (XCB) in over 90 days. An XCD may also be internally created as result of an RDO denial (B7x) or manually input to force a new (XCB) output to the D035. This input will create a 4G history for the input stock number and for every item in ISG. The 4G histories will be scanned by the D28 to generate an XCB output to the D035.

19E3.2. Input Restrictions. Pseudo or any terminal based on USER-ID.

19E3.3. Output. DDR/PBR report image (XCB) (See **chapter 5**, D28 report)

19E3.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screen XCD/487.

Table 19E3.1. Input Format and Entry Requirments.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Document Identifier Code	XCD
4-6	3	Routing Identifier Code (To)	
7	1	Blank	
8-22	15	NSN	
23-24	2	Unit of Issue	
25-29	5	Blank	
30-35	6	SRAN of Receiving Base	
36-38	3	Routing Identifier Code (From)	
39-40	2	ISG Subgroup Code	
41-80	40	Blank	

Attachment 19E-4

RBL INQUIRY (XCE)

19E4.1. Purpose. An RBL inquiry is output during releveling or file status when an XD NSN is identified that has at least one demand but does not have an RBL loaded. Upon receipt, AFMC will determine if an RBL is available for the requested stock number, and, if so, they will return an XCA. After the XCA is generated or if no RBL is available, AFMC will treat the XCE the same as they do an XCB (see **chapter 5**, D28 report). (See **chapter 5**, XCB format, for an explanation of the fields.)

19E4.2. Output Destination. Transceive to DAAS with normal supply traffic.

19E4.3. Output.

Table 19E4.1. Output.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Document Identifier Code	XCE
4-6	3	Routing Identifier Code (To)	
7	1	Blank	
8-22	15	NSN	
23-24	2	Unit of Issue	

25-30	6	SRAN of Receiving Base	
31-33	3	Routing Identifier Code (From)	
34-35	2	ISG Subgroup Code	
36-38	3	Order and Ship Time	
39-41	3	Percent of Base Repair	
42-47	6	Daily Demand Rate	
48-50	3	Percent Base Condemnation	
51-55	5	Repair Cycle Time	
56-57	2	C-Factor	
58-61	4	Report Date	
62-64	3	Number of Units Repaired	
65-66	2	NRTS/Condemned Time	
67-80	14	Blank	

Attachment 19E-5

RELEVELING INPUT (LVL)

19E5.1. Purpose. To generate releveling and/or file status on input stock number.

19E5.2. Output. RBL Inquiry Image (XCE)or normal releveling output

19E5.3. Input Restrictions. None.

19E5.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screen LVL/051.

Table 19E5.1. Input Format.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Document Identifier Code	LVL
8-22	15	Stock Number	
23-24	2	System Designator	
25	1	XCE Generate Code	L or Blank (Note)

NOTE:

The L will generate an XCE for XDx items with more than one demand and no RBL loaded.
When processed with the L, releveling is not accomplished--only output of the XCE.

Attachment 19F-1

FORCED EXCESS (FEX)

19F1.1. Purpose. To establish an excess detail record and output a report of excess (FTE) for the specified condition. In addition, this report may be input when automatic return has been previously authorized. This report is also output by file status for equipment items which do not meet the reporting criteria.

19F1.2. Input Restrictions. None.

19F1.3. Output. See Report of Customer Excess Materiel (**attachment 19F-2**).

19F1.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screens FEX/150 and FEXUNS/364.

Table 19F1.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	FEX
4-6	3	Routing Identifier Code (Report To)	Note 1
7	1	Media of Communication	
8-22	15	Stock Number	
23-24	2	Unit of Issue	Note 2
25-29	5	Quantity to be Reported	Notes 2, 3
30-35	6	SRAN	Notes 2, 4
36-39	4	Julian Date	Notes 2, 4
40-41	2	Blank	Notes 2, 4
42-43	2	Application Code	Notes 2, 4
44	1	Blank	
45-50	6	Supplementary Address	Notes 2, 6
51	1	Signal Code/TEX Code	Notes 3, 8
52-53	2	Fund Code	Notes 2, 9
54	1	Excess Exception Code	Notes 2, 7
55-56	2	Blank	
57-59	3	Project Code/Blank	Notes 2, 8
60-61	2	Advice Code	Note 8
62-63	2	System Designator	
64	1	Budget Code	Note 2
65-66	2	Blank	

67-69	3	Reporting Base Routing Identifier Code	Note 2
70	1	Excess Detail Flag	Note 10
71	1	Supply Condition Code	Note 5
72-73	2	Blank	
74-76	3	Storage Point Routing Identifier Code	Notes 2, 8
77-80	4	Blank	

NOTE:

1. Routing Identifier Code (positions 4-6). Reports output by file status will contain the item record routing identifier code. If this field is blank when the FEX is input, the customer excess will be reported to the item record routing identifier code. The routing identifier code when input must be alpha, alpha/numeric, or all blank.

2. These fields are provided on reports output by file status, but may be blank on manually prepared input.

3. Quantity to be Reported (positions 25-29). If the input supply condition code is serviceable, the quantity to be reported will be changed to the excess quantity actually computed by releveling.

　　a. If it is necessary to report a quantity less than the computed excess quantity, enter TEX 3 in position 51. Positions 25-29 must contain a quantity greater than 0, with no blanks, alphas, or special characters if position 51 is 3. QUP should be considered when using TEX 3, since TEX 3 inputs will disregard QUP edits.

　　b. If position 51 does not contain a 3, leave positions 25-29 blank. If it is necessary not to produce an excess report, enter C in position 51.

4. Positions 30-43. These fields will contain the unserviceable DIFM detail document number when processing a FEX for unserviceable condition codes. The document number must consist of an activity code R, organization code 920, shop code RW, Julian date of numerics greater than zero, and serial numbers of numerics greater than zero.

5. Supply Condition Code (position 71). (See **attachment 19F-4** to determine reportable supply condition code for applicable ICP.) Code B will be assigned for excess recapped tires (-2 stock number).

6. Supplementary Address (positions 45-50). Reports output by file status will contain Y in position 45, the item record ERRCD in positions 47-49 for supply items, and the in-use detail shortage quantity in positions 47-49 for equipment items.

7. Excess Exception Code (position 54). If the EEX code is alpha and is to be deleted from the item record, process FEX with the EEX code; otherwise, ensure that position 54 is blank before input.

8. The following information applies:

　　a. When an automatic return has been previously authorized and a shipment is to be

accomplished, process an FEX with these data elements:

(1) Position 51, TEX B (credit will be allowed and bypass releveling) to be used when shipping items if routing identifier code is other than FXX.

(2) Position 51, TEX D (no credit will be allowed and bypass releveling) to be used when shipping from base to base or to depot FXX, etc., and if positions 57-59 (if applicable) will be used.

(3) If the source of supply is DLA (S9x), a storage point routing identifier code other than S9x must be used.

b. Positions 74-76 must contain the storage point routing identifier code.

9. Budget code Z items must have a fund code assigned offline before input of the FEX, or a reject 349 will occur. Assign a fund code for budget code Z items using the organization record of the organization that caused the increase in balance. Research the Transaction Register for budget code Z items and assign a fund code as follows:

a. If the organization is AFMC, enter fund code 29 in positions 52-53.

b. If the organization is a DMAP activity, enter fund code 8C in positions 52-53.

c. For all other organizations, enter fund code 17 in positions 52-53.

10. Position 70 will contain an X if excess detail is on file. This pertains only to reports output by program M20/NGV827.

Attachment 19F-2

REPORT OF CUSTOMER EXCESS MATERIEL (FTE)

19F2.1. Purpose. To report customer excess materiel to item managers, DLA, GSA, other service agencies, and DOD Excess Redistribution Centers. Output will be a DD Form 1348-1A if there is an X in position 5 of the stock number. The manufacturer's part number will be printed online 2 of the form.

19F2.2. Output Destination. RPS/main system.

19F2.3. Input. See Forced Excess (FEX), (**attachment 19F-1**), or file status processing (**section 19A**).

19F2.4. Output Format.

Table 19F2.1. Output Format.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Document Identifier Code	FTE
4-6	3	Routing Identifier Code (Report To)	Note 1
7	1	Media and Status Code	Note 2
8-22	15	Stock Number	

23-24	2	Unit of Issue	
25-29	5	Quantity	
30-43	14	Document Number	
44	1	Blank	
45-50	6	Supplementary Address	Note 3
51	1	Signal Code	
52-53	2	Fund Code	Note 4
54	1	Excess Exception Code	Note 5
55-56	2	Blank	
57-59	3	Project Code	Note 6
60-64	5	Blank	
65-66	2	Advice Code	
67-69	3	Reporting Base Routing Identifier Code	
70	1	Blank	
71	1	Supply Condition Code	Note 7
72-80	9	Blank	

NOTE:

1. Routing Identifier Code (Report To) (positions 4-6). All reports to GSA will contain GGO.

2. Media and Status Code (position 7). If output is from file status, position 7 will contain Media and Status Code 2. If output is from FEX processing, position 7 will contain the input Media and Status Code (or 2 if input was blank).

3. Supplementary Address (positions 45-50). When applicable, enter the address code of the credit-to and/or ship-from activity. This field may be left blank or filled with zeros when entry is not applicable. When data are not significant to the ICP, enter an alphabetic Y in position 45.

4. Fund Code (positions 52-53). Assign fund code 6C for a SMAG base. For a non-SMAG base, assign fund code 30. For AFMC bases, assign 29.

5. Excess Exception Code (position 54). If the item is reported, the excess exception code in position 54 must be blanked before submission.

6. Project Code (positions 57-59). This field will contain the project code from the FEX input (if applicable) or RDE if the base closure flag is set on the item record. Otherwise, this field will be a blank.

7. Supply Condition Code (position 71). Code B will be assigned for serviceable excess recapped tires (-2 stock number). Code A will be assigned for all other serviceable excess.

EXCESS EXCEPTION CODES

19F3.1. Purpose. To identify items which are not subject to normal excess reporting. Excess exception codes are loaded to item records (see **attachment 19A-10** and **attachment 19A-11**). Exception phrase records are loaded as outlined in chapter 27, **section 27R**. Stock Control will prepare and maintain an ECC card if required.

Table 19F3.1. Excess Exception Codes.

CODE	ENC	EXCEPTION PHRASE	ECC CARD REQUIRED	NOTES
1	P	Report Excess to Other Inventory Manager	Yes	
2	P	Item Retained for Command Redistribution	No	
3	P	Report Excess to Major Command	No	
4	P	Seasonal Item	No	Note 4
5	P	Hold for Attrition	Yes	Note 4
6	P	Special Processing Required/Random Length Item; See **volume 1, part 1, chapter 3**	No	Note 1
7	R	HQ USAF Directed Retention Item	No	Note 4
8	P	AFTO Form 375 (Support Equipment Repair Cost Estimate) Required; See Chapter 22, **section 22K**	Yes	
A	R	AFEMS (C001) Excess Equipment Redistribution Program	No	
B-Z		Assigned as Required by Major Command and/or Bases to Identify ISSLs Local Requirements	Major Command Option	Notes 2, 3

NOTE:

1. EEC 6 will be assigned only to items or groups of items which require special excess processing as identified in **volume 1, part 1, chapter 3**.

2. When an alpha code is used to identify an ISSL requirement, one ECC card for each ISSL is sufficient. The exception notice code has no effect on excess processing under program control. Based on the EEX code 7, file status will take no action. Other EEX codes will cause an I110 Management Notice to be produced by file status and reinput of the FEX will process.

3. Maintain ECC cards/supporting documentation for locally assigned alpha codes, except those pertinent to ISSLs.

4. AN I110 Management Notice is not produced for this exception code during files status

processing.

Attachment 19F-4

SUPPLY CONDITION CODES

19F4.1. Purpose. To identify, for otherwise reportable items, their reportability, by authorized supply condition code and agency.

19F4.2. Supply Condition Codes (SCC).

Table 19F4.1. SCC.

A	Serviceable
B	Serviceable (Issuable with Qualification)
E	Unserviceable (Limited Restoration)
F	Unserviceable
G	Unserviceable (Incomplete)

NOTE:

The following information applies:

YES = Authorized SCC on FEX input for reporting
NO = SSC not authorized on FEX input for reporting

Table 19F4.2. Supply Condition Codes.

SCC	AGENCY			
	HQ AFMC	**DLA**	**GSA**	**OTHER SERVICES**
A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
B	No (257 REJ)	Yes (S9T Only) No (Otherwise 257 REJ)	NO (257 REJ)	Yes
E	No (257 REJ)	Yes (S9I for FSC 3110 Only) No (Otherwise 257 REJ)	No (257 REJ)	No (257 REJ)
F	Yes	Yes (Other Than (S9E/S9I) No (S9E/S9I, 257 RJE)	Yes	Yes
G	No (257 REJ)	Yes (Other Than (S9E/S9I) No (S9E/S9I, 257 REJ)	Yes	Yes

NOTE:

1. If materiel is serviceable (SSC A) and not reportable to the above agencies, and the command excess control flag is set to a 2 DEPRA (Pacific) or a 3 DEPRA (Europe), the following applies:

a. All serviceable NSN will be reported to DEPRA (Pacific).

b. All serviceable NSN and non-HQ AFMC K or N numbers will be reported to DEPRA (Europe).

c. If both type H (loss and type G (gain)) details exist, then report all excess above the requisition objective when the effective date of the loss detail is later than the gain detail.

Attachment 19F-5

REDISTRIBUTABLE MATERIEL (EXCESS) ON-HAND REPORTING LEVELS

19F5.1. Purpose. To provide the criteria for reporting levels of excess serviceable materiel.

Table 19F5.1. Redistributable Materiel (Excess) On-Hand Reporting Levels.

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET CODE	ABOVE R/O	ABOVE R/O + 2 YRS PROJECTED REQUIREMENTS (NOTE 1)	ABOVE 2 YRS PROJECTED REQMTS	REPORT TOTAL ASSETS
Reportable XB3 MSD	8				D28 RAMPS
Reportable XF3 MSD	8				D28 RAMPS
Reportable GSD Budget Code 9 with ERRCD XB3	9 or Z	FTE Note 2 Note 3	FTE Note 3		
Reportable Base Funded Equipment	Z	FTE			
Reportable-HQ AFMC	Alpha				D28 RAMPS
Managed Investment/ Reportability Codes 6 and 7	Other Than I				
Reportable-Other Sys Managed Managed Investment	Alpha Other Than I	FTE			
Aviation Fuels	6				All

NOTE:

1. If the quantity on-hand exceeds the retention level (R/O plus 365 days (for XB3 amd NF1 (IEX E/K and 3/6) assets) times the daily demand rate), report the quantity above the retention level if the line item extended dollar value exceeds $50.

a. If the R/O is equal to zero, report the total quantity (according to the reporting criteria outlined in **attachment 19F-6**).

2. If a type H (loss) mission change special level detail exists, report all excess above the adjusted requisition objective, regardless of DOLD/DOLA.

a. If both type H (loss and type G (gain) details exist, report all excess above the requisition objective when the effective date of the loss detail is later than the gain detail.

3. FTE is produced for items with demands (above R/O plus 2 yrs) and with no demands (above R/O). (See reporting criteria in **section 19F** above).

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Attachment 19F-6

REDISTRIBUTION SERVICEABLE MATERIEL (EXCESS) REPORTING CRITERIA

</div>

19F6.1. Purpose. To provide reporting criteria for excess redistributable serviceable materiel.

Table 19F6.1. Redistribution Serviceable Materiel (Excess) Reporting Criteria.

SOURCE OF SUPPLY	FSG/FSC	TOTAL EXCESS MINIMUM $VALUE	PARTIAL EXCESS MINIMUM $ VALUE	REMARKS/NOTES
DLA/Other Services	All	Regardless of $ value	Regardless of $ value	
HQ AFMC (XB/XF)	All	Regardless of $ value	Regardless of $ value	RAMPS
HQ AFMC (XD)	All	Regardless of $ value	Regardless of $ value	RAMPS
GSA	51, 52	130.00	130.00	Note 2
GSA	2610, 5180, 6630-6640, 7540, 8010, 8030, 8040, 8115, FSG 89	No Report Authorized	No Report Authorized	Note 2
GSA	All Others	450.00	450.00	Note 2

NOTE:

1. During file status, an offline TRM is prepared when the asset position is total excess and when dollar value edits are not passed. A TRM is not produced when an adjusted stock level detail exists with LJC of 0.

2. For those GSA items with an acquisition advice codes of Y or T, dollar value edits are bypassed and TRM documents will be output when the file status computes total excess and

when the base is participating in the major excess reporting program (base constants record excess flag is blank or 1).

Attachment 19F-7

EXCESS CAUSE IDENTIFICATION CODE

19F7.1. Purpose. To identify and track (on the item record) causes of excesses. The program will assign the initial code (1 through 9 or A through I), when the particular condition exists and the flag on the item record is blank. Inline programs other than releveling will not update the flag field if it is not blank.

19F7.2. Computed Excess. Releveling will blank the flag when no excess is computed. If excess is computed, the excess cause code on the item record will be changed to a corresponding code of J through Z by adding an octal 040 to the initial code. The Base Supply management data records are updated when excess is computed and the initial code was 2 through I.

Table 19F7.1. Computed Excess.

CODE	TRIC	DESCRIPTION OF CONDITION	ACTION TAKEN CODE	NOTE
1(J)	TIN	BCE Type Organization A or B	B,S,T,U,	Note 1 or Blank
2(K)	TIN	VEH Type Organization V	B,S,T,U,	Note 1 or Blank
3(L)	TIN	MNT Type Organization G, I, 7, or 9	B,S,T,U	Note 1 or Blank
4(M)	TIN	WRM MRSP Activity Code U or W		
5(N)	TIN	Other - All Others Not Listed	B,S,T,U,	Note 1 or Blank
6(O)	REC	Due-In Over/Short Flag E		
7(P)	REC	Receipt Not Due-In Flag		
8(Q)	REC	SPL REQ FLAG R in Due-In Detail		
9(R)	FRR	DEC Data Offline Demand Data Decrease		
	FCL			
A(/)	BIR	Increase Serviceable Balance		
B(S)	CIC	Increase Serviceable Balance		
	IRC			
	IRC			
	FCH			
	FCC			
	1RS			
	1RR			

C(T)	FCU	Price		
	FIC	ERRC QUP Change		
	SNUD			
D(U)	DOC	Cust Req Assign D if No Due-In Is Related. Store 9 in Due-In If Related. REC Assign D if 9 or Due-In.		
E(V)	1F3	Deletion of ISSL Level		
F(W)	1F3	Base initiated Adjusted Level		Note 2
G(X)	1F3	Headquarters Directed Adjusted Level		Note 3
H(Y)	LVL	Demand Level Inline Decreased		
I(Z)	LVL	Inline Deletion of Demand Level or, More Than One Code Assigned Within an ISG Group		

NOTE:

1. Update on all other maintenance action taken codes if TEX (+) is used to bypass DIFM detail update.

2. Load or change to maximum or fixed. Delete/decrease to minimum, fixed, or adjusted.

3. Load or change to maximum or fixed. Delete/decrease to minimum, fixed, or adjusted, except ISSL minimum levels.

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Attachment 19G-1

MATERIEL RECEIPT FOLLOWUP (DXB)

</div>

19G1.1. Purpose. To request acknowledgment of receipt of recoverable items (ERRCD XD1 or XD2).

19G1.2. Input Restrictions. RPS/main system.

19G1.3. Output. See Reply to Materiel Receipt Followup (**attachment 19G-2**).

19G1.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

Table 19G1.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Document Identifier Code	DXB
4-6	3	Routing Identifier Code	ICP to which receipt will be reported or blank
7	1	Media and Status Code	

8-22	15	Stock Number	
23-24	2	Unit of Issue	
25-29	5	Quantity	
30-43	14	Document Number	
44	1	Suffix Code	Note
45-50	6	Supplementary Address	Note
51	1	Signal Code	Note
52-53	2	Fund Code	Note
54-56	3	Distribution Code	Note
57-59	3	Project Code	Note
60-66	7	Multi-Use	Always Blank
67-69	3	Routing Identifier Code	AFB to receive materiel/transaction
70	1	Ownership/Purpose Code	
71	1	Supply Condition Code	
72	1	Management Code	Note
73-75	3	Date	Last digit of calendar year and two-digit month of EDD
76-80	5	Blank	

NOTE:

These positions will contain appropriate MILSTRIP data or may be blank.

Attachment 19G-2

REPLY TO MATERIEL RECEIPT FOLLOWUP (7K6)

19G2.1. Purpose. To acknowledge receipt of materiel/receipt followup. The data in this report will be the same data contained in the DXB except for document identifier code, quantity, and date.

19G2.2. Output Destination. RPS/main system.

19G2.3. Input. See Materiel Receipt Followup (DXB) (**attachment 19G-1**).

19G2.4. Output Format.

Table 19G2.1. Output Format.

	NO		

POS	POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Document Identifier Code	7K6
4-6	3	Routing Identifier Code	
7	1	Media and Status Code	
8-22	15	Stock Number	
23-24	2	Unit of Issue	
25-29	5	Quantity	Insert quantity due-in or zeros as applicable
30-43	14	Document Number	
44	1	Suffix Code	
45-50	6	Supplement Address	
51	1	Signal Code	
52-53	2	Fund Code	
54-56	3	Distribution Code	
57-59	3	Project Code	
60-66	7	Blank	
67-69	3	Routing Identifier Code	
70	1	Ownership/Purpose Code	
71	1	Supply Condition Code	
72	1	Management Code	
73-75	3	Date	
76-80	5	Blank	

Attachment 19H-1

TRANSACTION REJECT - MILSTRAP TRANSACTION (DZG)

19H1.1. Purpose. To show that document identifier codes D4S, D6(x), D7(x), D8(x), D9(x), DAC series, and intra-AF transaction DIC 7K6 do not pass the RAMPS edits.

Table 19H1.1. Transaction Reject.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Document Identifier Code	DZG
4-6	3	Routing Identifier Code (To)	

7-56	50	Other Fields	From rejected transaction
57-59	3	Document Identifier Code	From rejected transaction
60-66	7	Other Fields	From rejected transaction
67-69	3	Routing Identifier Code	Routing identifier code of correct manager will be furnished if known
70-78	9	Other Fields	From rejected transaction
79-80	2	Reject Advice Code	See **attachment 19H-3**.

Attachment 19H-2

TRANSACTION REJECT - INTRA-AF TRANSACTIONS (7MS)

19H2.1. Purpose. To show that document identifier codes 7LF, 9QK, 9QL, 9QN, XCB, XCC, and XCE do not pass the RAMPS edits.

19H2.2. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screen 7MS/135.

Table 19H2.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Document Identifier Code	7MS
4-6	3	Routing Identifier Code (To)	
7-33	27	Other Fields	From rejected transaction
34-36	3	Document Identifier Code	From rejected transaction/NOTE
79-80	2	Reject Advice Code	See **attachment 19H-3**

NOTE:

1. Document Identifier Code (positions 34-36).

     a. If the document identifier in positions 34-36 equals XCB (DDR/PBR) or XCC (level receipt acknowledgment), the type account code in position 7 will be taken from the second position of the reported SRAN.

     b. If the document identifier equals XCC and the reject advice code in positions 79-80 equals F1 (Base/HQ AFMC incompatibility), the centrally computed level recorded on the ALC record will be in positions 25-29, and the level reported in the XCC transaction (positions 25-29) will be in pos 53-57.

Attachment 19H-3

REJECT/ADVICE CODES

19H3.1. Purpose. To identify the reason for the transaction/asset report rejection and the requirement for correction and/or resubmission.

Table 19H3.1. Reject/Advice Codes.

CODE	DEFINITION
AA	Rejected. Document Identifier Code Invalid
AB	Submitted to Incorrect Manager; Routing Identifier Code of Correct Manager Indicated in positions 67-69, if known.
AC	Rejected. Type of Inventory. Code Invalid or Blank
AD	Stock or Part Number Unidentifiable
AE	Quantity Field Invalid
AF	Document Number Invalid
AG	Ship To Address Unidentifiable
AH	Required Signal Code Invalid or Blank
AJ	Required Fund Code Invalid or Blank
AK	Ownership/Purpose Code Invalid or Blank
AM	Condition Code Invalid or Blank
AP	Required Management Code Invalid or Blank
AQ	Processing/Count or Transaction Report Date Invalid or Blank
AR	Unit of Issue Incorrect
AS	Support Date Invalid
BA	Unit of Issue Invalid or Unconvertible
BB	Type Account Code Invalid
BC	Supply Demand Code Invalid
BD	Standard Reporting Designator Invalid
BE	Work Unit Code Invalid
BF	Maintenance Action Taken Code Invalid
BG	Document Identification Code Incompatible with ERRCD
B1	Due-Out
B2	WRM Level

B3	WRM Balance
B4	Limited Inaccessible Assets
B5	Due-In from Maintenance
B6	Requisitioning Objective
B7	Due-In
B8	Serviceable Balance
B9	Unserviceable Balance
C1	Quantity Reserved
C2	Suspended in Stock
C3	Due-Out to Maintenance
C4	DIFM (Awaiting Parts)
C5	ISSL
C6	Maximum Level
C7	Recurring Issues
C8	Reorder Point
C9	Retention Level
D1	Nonrecurring Issues
D2	Nonrecurring Serviceable Turn-In
D3	Recurring Serviceable Turn-Ins
D4	Repair Cycle Days
D5	Program Factor
D6	Daily Demand Rate Invalid
D7	Demand Level
D8	Percentage of Base Repair Invalid
D9	HQ AFMC Level Invalid
F1	Base/HQ AFMC Level Incompatible
F2	Compatible/Incompatible Codes Invalid
F3	No ALC Record of HQ AFMC Computed Level
F4	SPRAM Authorized Quantity in Error
F5	SPRAM On Hand Balance In Error
F6	Percent of Base Condemnation Invalid

ASSET STATUS/TRANSACTION EXCESS REPORT REQUEST (DZE)

19I1.1. Purpose. To assign or update reporting codes, or to produce a one-time asset status, excess, or asset visibility status report.

19I1.2. Input Restrictions. None.

19I1.3. Output. Updated item record, asset status or excess report.

19I1.4. Input Format and Entry Requirements: Screen DZE/153.

Table 19I1.1. Input Format and Entry Requirements.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Document Identifier Code	DZE
4-6	3	Base Routing Identifier Code	Receiving the request
7	1	Reporting Code	Note 1
8-22	15	Stock Number	
23-26	4	Date Request Prepared	
27-28	2	HPMSK Indicator	HK (Note 2)
29	1	Blank	
30	1	Type Stock Record Account Code	Only provided on one-time asset or excess requests
31-66	36	Blank	
67-69	3	Depot Routing Identifier Code (Requester)	Sending the request
70-80	11	Blank	

NOTE:

1. To delete the reporting code on the item record, input an "*" (asterisk).

2. Only applicable to report code 8.

Attachment 19I-2

ASSET STATUS REPORT (DZF)

19I2.1. Purpose. To provide asset visibility of operating stock at the retail level when an Asset Visibility Status Report request is received. The report is also produced when an item record is not loaded or when a one-time asset status or excess request is received.

19I2.2. Output Destination. RPS/main system.

19I2.3. Input. See Asset Status/Transaction Excess Report Request (**attachment 19I-1**).

19I2.4. Output Format.

Table 19I2.1. Output Format.

POS	NO POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Document Identifier Code	DZF
4-6	3	Routing Identifier Code	Requester
7	1	Reporting Code/Blank	Note
8-22	15	Stock Number	
23-24	2	Unit of Issue/Blank	Note
25-29	5	Blank	
30	1	Type Stock Record Account Code/Blank	Only provided on one-time asset or excess requests
31-33	3	Routing Identifier Code	Base RIC
34-36	3	Blank	
37-40	4	Date of Report	Current Julian Date
41-46	6	Requisition Objective/Blank	Note
47-52	6	Due-In Balance/Blank	Note
53-54	2	Blank	
55	1	Supply Condition Code/Blank	Note
56-61	6	Serviceable Balance/Blank	Note
62-78	17	Blank	
79-80	2	Transaction Number/Blank	Note

NOTE:

Provided on Asset Visibility Status Report (code Z).

Attachment 19J-1

DOWNLOADING USING INFOCONNECT "DATAXPRESS"

19J1.1. Purpose. To download data files from the SBLC onto a floppy disk or onto the hard drive for use in a PC program.

19J1.2. Procedures For Dowloading.

19J1.2.1. Once you are in the Windows environment, click on the "Start" button, then "Programs", "InfoConnect", and "DataXpress":

19J1.2.2. Take the cursor to the top-line menu, and select "File", and then "Mini-Terminal". Once the demand page comes up, use these steps to open up you session:

> "$$OPEN XXXX" <TRANSMIT>
> "PASSWORD" <TRANSMIT>
> (Clear screen once your password has been exaccepted)
> <TRANSMIT>
> "ACCT. INDEX (1-5) = X <TRANSMIT>
> <TRANSMIT>
> When the SOE comes up, use "IPF" to ensure that
>   there is something in that file.
> Click on the "CLOSE" option to close the session.

19J1.2.3. Go back to the top-line menu and click "Transfer". Then "download host file back to Micro".

> Enter the Host file name

> Enter the Micro file name

19J1.2.4. Click on "option" and make sure the only blocks checked are "Add carriage returns to line feeds" and "Add MS-DOS end-of-file character"."

19J1.2.5. The download is completed when you see 100% percent completed on the screen.

19J1.3. Configuration Setting. Ensure your configuration is set up as such., To do this, go up to the top-line menu, click on "Preference", "Session", and then "Edit".

Table 19J1.1. Configuration Settings.

CONFIGURATIONS	REQUIRED SETTINGS
TRANSLATION TABLE	only select "Country" option
HOST PARAMETER	select "Demand" mode, and for demand mode parameters, ensure the demand line has (i.e., "@XQT 1CC*DX-UTILS.DXD"
HOST RESTRICTIONS	select "Overwrite an existing host file and as the default file qualifier (i.e., "0gv00000*)"
COMMUNICATION	UPLOAD Buffers = 2; Characters per buffer = 3700; DOWNLOAD - Buffer = 5; Characters per buffer - 3700 TIMEOUTS = Normal = 60 seconds

		TIP Special = 3 minutes

Attachment 19J-2

EXCEPTION CODE CONTROL PROGRAM (780/UTL780)

19J2.1. Purpose. To provide a system data file to be input into the microcomputer program to identify and monitor items requiring exception processing.

19J2.2. Program Logic. See chapter 6, **attachment 6A-39**, for selection criteria and parameters for these report.

19J2.3. File Name. When you download this file, save it to the C:\ECC directory under file name "SBSS.DAT".

Attachment 19J-3

RECORD FORMAT FOR THE SBSS.DAT FILE

19J3.1. Purpose. To provide a record description of the downloaded file that's is loaded into the ECC program.

19J3.2. Record Format.

Table 19J3.1. Record Format.

POSITION	TITLE	TYPE/CLASS
1-15	Stock Number (15)	A/N
16-18	Routing Identifier (3)	A/N
19-20	ERRCD	(2)
21	Multiple DIFM (1)	Character
22	Functional Check (1)	A/N
23	SPC (1)	A/N
24	Other Asset (1)	Character
25	Excess Exception Code (1)	A/N
26	Issue Exception Code (1)	A/N
27	Requisition Exception Code (1)	A/N
28	Shipment Exception Code (1)	A/N

Attachment 19J-4

ECC MAIN MENU

19J4.1. Purpose. To provide the user a display of the ECC options and various functions of the MSD microcomputer software.

19J4.2. Access: Once the ECC program has been initiated, and the database has been loaded, this screen will automatically be displayed.

Figure 19J4.1. ECC Main Menu.

Attachment 19J-5

ADDING A RECORD

19J5.1. Purpose. This option allows you to add single or multiple stock numbers to your database.

19J5.2. Access. Access to this option is from the main menu., Click on the "add a record" option, or tab down to option.

19J5.3. Adding a Record.

Figure 19J5.1. Add a Record Menu.

19J5.4. Additional Stock Numbers. There are two ways in which to add additional stock numbers to your database:

19J5.4.1. "Add directly from user input" is the manual input, one stock number at a time.

19J5.4.2. "Add from download file" allows you to load several records at one time. This option will prompt you with "Do you wish to print the downloaded records"? If you select "yes", then the program will automatically send output to the printer, as well as provide you with a record count of what was downloaded. If you select "no", then the program will still give you a record count of how many were added to the ECC database.

19J5.4.3. After you select "Add directly from user input", the following screen will appear in which you can enter your indicative data.

Figure 19J5.2. Add a Record (continued).

19J5.4.4. Select the "instructions" option and this screen will be displayed, allowing the input of local unit instructions or locally assigned exception codes.

Figure 19J5.3. Instructions Option.

19J5.4.4.1. To add the record permanently to the file, select the "Save " option.

19J5.4.4.2. To add record to be uploaded into the SBSS upload table, select "Add to SBSS upload table".

19J5.4.4.3. To return to the "Add a Record" screen, select the "Return" button.

Attachment 19J-6

UPDATE A RECORD

19J6.1. Purpose. This option allows you to change indicative data on the record within the program.

19J6.2. Access. Access to this option is from the main menu., Click on the "update a record" option, or tab down to option.

19J6.3. Updating a Record. This option will give you the ability to select the stock number to be updated.

Figure 19J6.1. Update a Record.

19J6.3.1. Click on the stock number to be changed., Then click "Update"., This will display the record you want to change.

Figure 19J6.2. Update a Record (continued).

19J6.3.2. Click on "instructions"., It will give you "Update Record" message., after making your changes, it will display an "Update successfully" message. Click "OK", and it will return to the main menu.

19J6.3.3. The "Save & Return", "Update SBSS Upload Table and Return"option have the same functionality as the "add a record" option. Under the Update SBSS Upload Table, the program will state, "There are no records in the SBSS upload tables for this NSN to update. Do you wish to create one?"

19J6.3.3.1. If yes, then you are then prompted with 2 two more options:

19J6.3.3.1.1. Stock Control Data Screen - this screen allows you to fill in stock control data for this stock number, and then click "save and return". A message will be displayed, "NSNs added successfully in the SCD table, click ok."

19J6.3.3.1.2. Part Preference Code - this screen allows you to assign a code indicating the order of preference assigned to an item in the ISG. Enter your data and then click on the "Save and Return" option.

Attachment 19J-7

DELETE A RECORD

19J7.1. Purpose. To remove stock numbers from the ECC database.

19J7.2. Access. Access to this option is from the main menu., Click on the "update a record" option, or tab down to option.

19J7.3. Delete a Record Option. This option gives you the ability to remove stock numbers from programs. Once you select this option, you will then be prompted to select a stock number from the drop- down menu. and Click "mark for deletion". You will then be asked if you want to delete another?

Figure 19J7.1. Delete A Record.

19J7.3.1. A screen reflecting "verify marked record" will be displayed reflecting the data to be deleted. You will receive a message stating that the NSN has been marked for deletion, delete another?. If you decide to delete another one, you will receive the above screen again to select the next stock number. If you decide not to delete another one, you will receive thea message "verify records marked for deletion", and a screen will be displayed reflecting the data for that stock number.

Figure 19J7.2. Verify Marked Records.

19J7.3.2. Select one of the following options to complete this request:

19J7.3.2.1. Delete record and verify next selection., A box appears saying "records deleted-verification complete."

19J7.3.2.2. Re-insert this record and verify next deletion. Re-insert NSNs and pull up the next one if there is one to be verified.

19J7.3.2.3. Quit verification - and delete all marked records. (When all records have been deleted, you will receive the message, d "verification complete".) Then go back to the main menu.

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Attachment 19J-8

DATABASE INQUIRY

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19J8.1. Purpose. To allow users to inquire using certain criteria.

19J8.2. Access. Access to this option is from the main menu., Click on the "update a record" option, or tab down to option.

19J8.3. Database Inquiry Options. The following options allow the user to inquire using certain criteria instead of running the entire database for a particular selection. This option provides you with ten 10 sub-options to select.

Figure 19J8.1. Database Inquiry.

19J8.3.1. Stock number query allows you the ability to inquire by one stock number or against

all the stock numbers in the database.

19J8.3.2. Routing Identifier allows you to input a certain routing identifier and then click "Query." The query will pull the records of all the same routing identifiers allowing you to view the records. This screen allows you to navigate from one record to the next one.

19J8.3.3. ERRCD allows you to input a certain ERRC and then click "Query"., This will putll the records for that particular ERRCD, allowing you to view the records. This screen will allow you to navigate from one record to the next one.

19J8.3.4. Excess Exception Code allows you to inquire one EEC code or all EECCs that are loaded in the database.

19J8.3.5. Requisition Exception Code allows you to input a certain REX code for viewing.

19J8.3.6. Issue Exception Code allows you to input a certain IEX code for viewing.

19J8.3.7. Shipment Exception Code allows you to inquire for one SEX or for all SEXs codes that are loaded in the database.

19J8.3.8. Parts Preference Code allows you to inquire for one PPC or for all PPCs that are loaded in the database.

19J8.3.9. Query Expiration dates allows you to input a particular date and it will deletes all records on or before that Julian date.

19J8.3.10. Date of last validation allows you to query a particular date and will it deletes all records on or after that Julian date.

<div align="center">

Attachment 19J-9

INTERPRET EXCEPTION CODE

</div>

19J9.1. Purpose. Provides a breakdown of the most commonly used exception codes.

19J9.2. Access. Access to this option is from the main menu., Click on the "update a record" option, or tab down to option.

Figure 19J9.1. Exception Code Phrase Records.

Figure 19J9.2. Issue Exception Phrase Records.

Figure 19J9.3. Requisition Exception Phrase Records.

Figure 19J9.4. Shipment Exception Phrase Records.

RECONCILIATION WITH SBSS

19J10.1. Purpose. To match the created ECC record in the program with the records loaded in the SBSS.

19J10.2. Access. Access to this option is from the main menu., Click on the "Reconciliation with SBSS" option, or tab down to option.

19J10.3. Reconciliation Steps. There are 3 three reconciliation steps taken with this option., The first one will locate the first ECC received in the SBSS file. If nothing is there, then you will get a not found in the ECC database message. This step will reflect the records in the SB SS that are no't in the ECC program.

Figure 19J10.1. Reconcile Step One.

19J10.3.1. If there were any records in SBSS and that were not in ECC, then they would be reflected in the bottom screen.

Figure 19J10.2. Records in SBSS Not In ECC.

19J10.3.1.1. You have the option to "Add or Not Add" ECC records to the database and a the option to print the report.

19J10.3.2. The second step will give you a message which says, "now ECC will locate ECC records in the ECC database, not found in the SBSS file, click OK". This step reflects a list of records in the ECC that are not in the SBSS. You have the option to delete or not delete from the ECC database, and a the option to print the report.

Figure 19J10.3. Reconcile Step Two.

Figure 19J10.4. Records in ECC Not In SBSS.

J1910.3.3. The third step will give you a message "ECC will check for unmatched data fields between related SBSS file records and ECC database records". This gives a list of unmatched data between the SBSS file and ECC database.

Figure 19J10.5. Reconcile Step Three.

Figure 19J10.6. Unmatched Data.

UPLOAD TO SBSS FILE

19J11.1. Purpose. To upload data files from the ECC program to the SBSS.

19J11.2. Access. Access to this option is from the main menu., Click on the "Upload to SBSS File " option, or tab down to option.

19J11.3. PPC and SCD Upload Complete Screens. The following screens will be displayed once you have clicked on this option.

Figure 19J11.1. PPC Upload Complete.

Figure 19J11.2. SCD Upload Complete.

19J11.3.1. If no parts preference code (PPC) or stock control date (SCD) table or records are loaded, then you will get an error message. If all goes weill with this option, then you wi'll receive an "SCD" upload complete message.

19J11.3.2. All data files are created under the ECC directory of C:\

SBSS.DAT

ECC.DAT

SCD.DAT

Attachment 19J-12

RESET ECC DATABASE

19J12.1. Purpose. To allow user to delete all database records.

19J12.2. Access. Access to this option is from the main menu., Click on the "Reset ECC Database" option, or tab down to option.

19J12.3. Once this option has been selected, the following message box will be displayed.

Figure 19J12.1. Delete From Database.

19J12.3.1. After you select the "Yes" response, this option will completely delete all records in the ECC database and exit you out of the ECC program.